

# NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ

in the Belgian Museum

With Descriptions of New Species

by **Arthur M. Lea**

## PART I

Some times ago I was informed by Mr. G. SEVERIN of the Belgian Museum that in that institution there was a large number of Australian weevils, principally from the collection of the late Count Castelnau, but with others from various sources. Most of these specimens were unnamed and I was asked to try and name as many as possible; on my agreeing to do this they were at once sent to me.

Many of the specimens I was able to name at sight, but others have been worked up from descriptions and many were found to be undescribed. Whilst working up the specimens belonging to the Museum, I had and still have many specimens, belonging to other European museums, to work up.

Some of the specimens sent were labelled as Australian, which I am quite certain are not Australian; these were returned with notes to that effect and no record has been kept of them. Some were labelled as from undoubtedly wrong localities in Australia; a number of Queensland and North-Western forms for instance being labelled as from Victoria; some of these doubtless owing to Count Castelnau's residence in Victoria, and some apparently through having been received from Mr. C. FRENCH of Melbourne. In several instances Tasmanian species were labelled as from Queensland, and from Queensland as Tasmanian, owing to confusion arising apparently from Mr. Aug. SIMSON's change of residence. M. SIMSON's neat blue labels are well known and unmistakable, and *all* his specimens so labelled are Tasmanian; his specimens from Queensland usually bear labels that were originally white. A few Queensland species are labelled as from King George's Sound, &c.

Most of the specimens, however, bear no other labels than as having been in CASTELNAU's and ROELOFS' collections. Many of them also are in very bad condition owing to age, grease, verdigris and abrasion.

Of most of the species I have had representatives in my own

collection, and in describing the new forms I have usually selected my own specimens on account of their better condition. The types of all the new species remain in my own collection; co-types of all being sent to the museum. In some instances I have described species that were not sent by the Museum, but belonged to genera that were sent; co-types of all of these have also been sent to the Museum. Where single specimens of new species were sent by the Museum that are not represented in my own collection, these were, or will be, returned undescribed.

A few of the specimens sent are types of BOISDUVAL, described in the voyage of the «Astrolabe». Notes on these were made and all have been returned.

The present paper includes with a few exceptions all the species I am able to name up to the present; a second and concluding paper will follow as soon as possible.

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## BRACHYDERIDES

1. *Evadodes lineatus* PASC.
2. *Prosayleus comosus* GERM.
3. *P. Hopei* SCH.
4. *Eutinophœa dispar* LEA.
5. *Rhadinosomus Lacordairei* PASC.
6. *Euthyphasis parva* BLACKB.
7. *Prypnum quinquenodosus* GYLL.
8. *P. subtuberculatus* GYLL.
9. *P. trituberculatus* GYLL. — *Hab.* : Adelaide.

## OTIORHYNCHIDES

10. *Myllocerus rugicollis* LEA.
11. *M. trilineatus* LEA.
12. *M. trepidus* PASC.
13. *Titinia ignaria* PASC.
14. *Homœotrachelus australasiæ* FAUST.
15. *Merimnetes oblongus* BLANCH.
16. *Timareta crinita* PASC.
17. *T. figurata* PASC.

## LEPTOSIDES

18. *Catasarcus bilineatus* THOMS.
19. *C. impressipennis* BOISDV.
20. *C. rufipes* THOMS.
21. *C. spinipennis* THOMS.
22. *C. tribulus* PASC.
23. *C. transversalis* GERM.
24. *Leptops argillaceus* PASC.
25. *L. cicatricosus* PASC.
26. *L. corrugatus* PASC.
27. *L. colossus* PASC.
28. *L. echidnus* MACL.
29. *L. elegans* LEA.
30. *L. ferus* PASC.
31. *L. horridus* LEA.
32. *L. humeralis* GERM.
33. *L. musimon* PASC.
34. *L. robustus* OLIV.
35. *L. rostralis* LEA.
36. *L. reductus* PASC.
37. *L. squalidus* BOH. — *Hab.* : Melbourne.
38. *L. setosus* LEA.
39. *L. squamosus* LEA.
40. *L. superciliaris* PASC.  
*L.*       »       var. : *A.*
41. *L. spiniger* THOMS.
42. *L. spinosus* THOMS.
43. *L. tribulus* FABR. — *Hab.* : Adelaide.  
*L.*       »       var. : *interioris* BLACKB.  
*L.*       »       »       *obsoletus* LEA. — *Hab.* : W. Australia.
44. *L. tetraphysodes* PASC.
45. *L. tuberculatus* MACL.

## 46. STENOCORYNUS NEGLECTUS n. sp.

Black; appendages more or less red. Moderately clothed with greyish scales and setæ, more or less mixed with brown and sooty ones; a distinct whitish or greyish fascia across summit of posterior declivity. Club with black sensitised pubescence.

*Rostrum* rough and dilated to near apex, with a wide median groove connected with a narrow but deep interocular fovea; with a rather feeble median carina; with rather coarse but

(except on the apical plate) more or less concealed punctures. Antennæ stout; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides lightly rounded; densely granulate-punctate, in places somewhat vermiculate, usually with a fine median line, in the middle of which is usually a feeble median node. *Elytra* rather strongly dilated posteriorly, their greatest width almost double that of prothorax, apex regular and somewhat acute; with slightly irregular rows of rather large and deep (but normally partially concealed) punctures; fourth interstice feebly raised throughout, but suddenly and strongly thickened at summit of posterior declivity; seventh somewhat similar but the thickening less conspicuous. Length (excluding rostrum) 9-13 1/2 mill.

*Hab.*: Australia (Belgian & Berlin Museums, Entomological Society of Berlin and A. BOVIÉ); Queensland: Rockhampton (Macleay and Belgian Museums, R. ILLIDGE and C. FRENCH), Somerset (C. FRENCH), Cairns (E. ALLEN), Bowen (A. SIMSON).

In this species (as in others of the genus) the basal joint of the club is clothed as the funicle, so that at a glance this appears to be eight-jointed. Abraded specimens usually have the femora of a rather bright red, with the rest of the legs and the antennæ darker (sometimes quite black), but before abrasion no red is visible, or at least distinct. Specimens appear to be readily abraded, but the fascia is generally traceable even when all the rest of the clothing has disappeared. On partial abrasion the upper surface frequently appears to be of a shiny black, with sparsely distributed whitish setæ and a feeble fascia.

An abundant species in north Queensland, and it is remarkable that it should have escaped description hitherto. The sudden thickening of the fourth (and to a less extent of the seventh) interstice is a character that could scarcely have been overlooked even by the most careless describer. One of the Belgian Museum specimens is labelled King George's Sound, but certainly in error.

#### 47. STENOCORYNUS ALLENI n. sp.

Black, appendages red, or diluted with red. Moderately clothed with whitish, greyish, brown and sooty scales and setæ, a feeble fascia across summit of posterior declivity. Club with black sensitised pubescence.

*Rostrum* rather rough and dilated towards apex, with a wide median groove, along the middle of which is a narrow carina; with coarse but (except on the apical plate where they are somewhat finer) more or less concealed punctures. Antennæ stout; second

joint of funicle slightly longer than first. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, granulate-punctate and vermiculate; with a narrow transverse impression interrupted in middle by a short carina. *Elytra* at widest twice the width of prothorax in male, wider still in female; shoulders oblique, sides dilated to beyond the middle, and then suddenly and strongly narrowed to apex; apical margins flange-like; with somewhat irregular rows of large deep punctures, fourth interstice feebly raised, but suddenly and strongly thickened at summit of posterior declivity; seventh somewhat similar but less conspicuously thickened. Length (excluding rostrum) 9 1/2-11 mill.

*Hab.*: Queensland: Cairns (E. ALLEN).

All four specimens before me have the femora red, but three of these have the tibiae and tarsi darker. The antennae in all are almost black but in one of them the scape is of a decided red. They are all possibly somewhat abraded, the fascia is very indistinct in all. The flange-like extension commences about one fifth from the apex of each elytron and at its widest is about the width of the third tarsal joint; from below it is seen to be due to a sudden change of direction of the margin, which in consequence does not closely embrace the abdomen as it does elsewhere.

#### 48. STENOCORYNUS MINOR n. sp.

Black; appendages sometimes diluted with red. Densely clothed with stout scales interspersed with stout setae.

*Rostrum* with a moderately wide median groove, with a narrow carina in its middle. Antennae stout; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather feebly rounded, base wider than apex; with small dense punctures interspersed with others of larger size, but both kinds normally concealed; with a feeble and interrupted median line. *Elytra* moderately dilated to beyond the middle, and then regularly narrowed to apex; with rows of large but greatly obscured punctures; interstices uniform or almost so. Length (excluding rostrum) 5 1/2-7 mill.

*Hab.*: Queensland: Cairns (E. ALLEN and H. HACKER), Upper Endeavour River (C. FRENCH).

The clothing is so dense that the sculpture (including the carina of the rostrum) is usually concealed. The setae are scarcely distinguishable from the scales. On perfect specimens the clothing of the upper surface is of a more or less slaty or ochreous brown, but with distinct white markings; these consist of a white stripe extending backwards on each side from the antenna to the posterior declivity

of each elytron, on its fourth and fifth interstices or the fifth and sixth; white scales also margin the sides throughout and are generally distinct on the suture. On the under surface and legs the clothing is white, but sometimes with a faint bluish gloss. Seen directly from above the prothorax appears to have four white and three somewhat wider brown stripes. From some directions the first joint of the funicle appears to be shorter than the second, but when the two can be examined for the whole of their lengths, the first is seen to be quite distinctly longer than the second; a character at variance with most species of the genus.

#### 49. STENOCORYNUS CRETATUS n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with white or whitish scales, interspersed with slightly darker setae.

*Rostrum* rough and dilated towards apex, with a strong median channel along which is a narrow carina; with coarse concealed punctures, except on apical plate where they are dense and fine. Antennæ stout; two basal joints of funicle equal in length, but first slightly stouter than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded, base considerably wider than apex, the latter somewhat sinuous; surface densely punctate and uneven, but almost entirely concealed. *Elytra* ovate, widest at about basal third, with regular rows of large and deep, but almost concealed punctures, fourth, seventh and tenth interstices lightly raised throughout. Length 11-12 mill.

*Hab.*: Queensland: Rockhampton and Port Denison (Macleay Museum).

The specimens are so densely covered with scales that the derm is everywhere concealed, but on abrasion it is seen to be black; one specimen, however, appears to be entirely red. The raised interstices have the scales denser and usually slightly paler than elsewhere. On the prothorax to the naked eye there appear to be three feeble dark stripes, this appearance being due to the clothing being rather less dense there than elsewhere. A specimen belonging to the Belgian Museum is labelled King George's Sound, but certainly in error.

50. *S. aridus* PASC. — *Hab.*: Lizard Island.

#### 51. CATASTYGNUS VARIABILIS n. sp.

Black or reddish-brown. Densely (except on prothorax where the clothing is sparse) clothed with soft scales, more or less con-

colourous with the derm on which they rest; elytra usually feebly spotted. Rather densely setose.

*Rostrum* with dense and moderately coarse punctures, median carina very distinct but not acute, the others rather feeble. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base not much wider than apex; granulate-punctate or somewhat vermiculate, and with a distinct median line. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, shoulders lightly rounded, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; punctures in striae large but partially concealed. Length (excluding rostrum) : 40—45 mill.

*Hab.* : Queensland, Cairns (E. ALLEN).

There are nine specimens before me, and of these four are (excluding the clothing) entirely black, except that in three of them parts of the appendages are obscurely diluted with red. The others are of a more or less dingy reddish-brown or dull red, with the legs somewhat paler. The colour of the derm appears to be variable in all, or at any rate in most, species of this genus. On parts of the under surface and legs the scales are sometimes almost white, and frequently with a decided golden gloss. On the elytra there are numerous feeble dispersed spots of scales, sometimes whitish with a bluish or golden gloss, and sometimes almost lemon-yellow in colour. On three specimens there is a sub-quadrangle pale patch on each shoulder in addition to the other spots.

52. *C. limbifer* FAUST. — *Hab.* : Cape York.

53. *C. limbatus* PASC. — *Hab.* : Port Denison.

54. *C. scutellaris* PASC.

55. *C. textilis* PASC.

#### 56. POLYPHRADES BREVIROSTRIS n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi reddish piceous. Densely clothed with soft scales. With thin but not erect setæ.

*Head* very wide. Eyes ovate, rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* very short, distinctly decreasing in width to apex; inter-antennary space distinctly increasing in width posteriorly; apical plate not triangularly and sharply defined. *Antennæ* stout; scape slightly curved, just passing eye; first joint of funicle almost as long as three following combined, second distinctly longer than third, the others transverse; club short, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* rather more convex than usual, moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base scarcely wider than apex. *Elytra* sub-

cordate, base closely applied to prothorax, and conjointly slightly arcuate, sides strongly inflated near base, becoming much wider than prothorax, thence strongly diminishing in width to apex. Front *tibiæ* stout, moderately curved, strongly denticulate below; claws very uneven. Length 5—7 mill.

*Hab.* : W. Australia, Murchison (C. FRENCH), Geraldton (A.-M. LEA).

The shape is very peculiar and somewhat resembles that of *tumidulus*, but the rostrum and scrobes are different, front *tibiæ* shorter, elytra more narrowed posteriorly, eyes with larger facets, setæ thinner, etc. The scales are peculiarly soft looking, and are usually of a slightly mottled pale muddy grey or fawn; on one specimen many of them are almost brick-red. On two others there are numerous snowy white scales scattered about, giving the surface a peculiarly speckled appearance. The eyes are generally margined with pale scales, and there is usually a pale median line on the head. There are sometimes green scales on the muzzle. On the under surface the scales are usually white or bluish-white, but are sometimes distinctly mottled with brown. The setæ, although not erect, are very conspicuous from some directions, on the elytra they sometimes appear to form feeble rows.

On abrasion the head is seen to have small and sparse punctures, which, however, tend to become confluent between the eyes; the rostrum is somewhat rugose and depressed, but not carinated along middle; the sublateral sulci are feeble and before abrasion are just traceable; the scales encroach on the apical plate, which, otherwise, would be normally distinct. The prothorax has no granules, but the punctures are fairly large and numerous, with numerous minute punctures on the interspaces. The punctures in the elytral striæ are not very large, and are not much more distinct after than before abrasion.

57. *P. aequalon* PASC.

58. *P. exoletus* LEA.

59. *P. inconspicuus* BLACKB.

60. *P. laticollis* THS.

61. *P. longipennis* PASC.

62. *P. nanus* GYLL.

63. *P. nitidilabris* GERM.

64. *P. paganus* BOHEM.

65. *P. pardalotus* PASC. — *Hab.* : K. G. Sound.

66. *P. pusillus* PASC.

67. *P. rostralis* PASC.

68. *P. setosus* LEA



69. *Cherrus caenosus* THS.  
 70. *C. Mastersi* PASC.  
 71. *C. plebejus* OLIV.  
 72. *C. ruficornis* BLACKB.  
 73. *Essolitha echinys* PASC.

Two specimens labelled Champion Bay, and one N. S. Wales ; the latter probably in error.

74. *E. maculata* LEA.  
 75. *E. seriata* BLACKB.  
 76. *Mandalotus Blackburni* LEA. — *Hab.* : Tasmania.  
 77. *M. campylochemis* LEA.  
 78. *M. piliventris* LEA.  
 79. *M. pinguis* LEA.  
 80. *Centyres turgidus* PASC. — *Hab.* : Port Denison, Rockhampton.  
 81. *Aparete nodosa* BLACKB. — *Hab.* : Adelaide.  
 82. *Hypharia assimilis* PASC.  
 83. *Ethemaiu angusticollis* PASC.  
 84. *E. sellata* PASC.  
 85. *Amisallus nodosus* ER.

There are two specimens of this species from the Clarence River in the Belgian Museum, and I possess or have seen others from several parts of New South Wales and Tasmania.

The basal tubercle of the inner row on each elytron is large, semidouble and slopes downwards so as to slightly overhang the prothorax. The scape is stout (much stouter than in *Whitei*) but quite regularly increases in width to apex.

86. *A. Whitei* WATERH.

## AMYCTERIDES

87. *Psalidura forficulata* MACL.  
 88. *P. impressa* BOISDV.  
 89. *P. morbillosa* BOISDV.  
 90. *P. Mastersi* MACL.  
 91. *P. mirabilis* KIRBY.  
 92. *P. penicillata* MACL.  
 93. *P. rufolineata* MACL.  
 94. *P. subcittata* MACL.  
 95. *Talanrinus angustus* MACL.  
 96. *T. caviceps* MACL.  
 97. *T. costatus* BOISDV.  
 98. *T. exasperatus* ER.

99. *T. excavatus* BOH.  
 100. *T. Howitti* MACL.  
 101. *T. laticollis* MACL.  
 102. *T. Macleayi* PASC.  
 103. *T. rudis* MACL.  
 104. *T. Roei* BOH.  
 105. *T. rugosus* MACL.  
 106. *T. Riverinae* MACL.  
 107. *T. semispinosus* BOH.  
 108. *T. subcostatus* MACL.  
 109. *T. verrucosus* GUER.  
 110. *Sclerorhinus arenosus* MACL.  
 111. *S. bubalus* OLIV.  
 112. *S. conspersus* MACL.  
 113. *S. Germari* MACL.  
 114. *S. horridus* MACL.  
 115. *S. pilularius* MACL.  
 116. *S. Riverinae* MACL.  
 117. *S. sublineatus* GERM.  
 118. *S. sordidus* MACL.  
 119. *S. tristis* BOISDV.  
 120. *S. vestitus* MACL.  
 121. *Amycterus Boisduvali* DUP.  
 122. *A. draco* N. S. MACL.  
 123. *A. Schönherri* HOPE.  
 124. *Acantholophus amycteroides* MACL.  
 125. *A. bivittatus* BOH.  
 126. *A. conve.riusculus* MACL.  
 127. *A. denticollis* MACL.  
 128. *A. dumosus* MACL.  
 129. *A. echinatus* GUER.  
 130. *A. granicollis* MACL.  
 131. *A. hystrix* BOH.  
 132. *A. hypoleucus* BOH.  
 133. *A. irroratus* MACL.  
 134. *A. Kreffti* MACL.  
 135. *A. planicollis* WATH.  
 136. *A. suturalis* BOH.  
 137. *A. squalidus* MACL.  
 138. *A. tridentatus* MACL.  
 139. *A. transitus* MACL.  
 140. *Cubicorhynchus angularis* MACL.  
 141. *C. gagates* PASC.  
 142. *C. maximus* MACL. — *Hab.* : K. G. Sound.

143. *C. morosus* BOI.  
 144. *C. spinicollis* MACL.  
 145. *Notonophes dumosus* MACL.  
 146. *N. spinosus* MACL.  
 147. *Polycreta metrica* PASC.  
 148. *Hyborrhynchus bicornutus* MACL.  
 149. *H. furcatus* MACL.  
 150. *H. prodigus* MACL.  
 151. *H. rugosus* MACL.  
 152. *Euomus scorpio* BOISDV.  
 153. *E. Stephensi* GYLL.  
 154. *Tetralophus elevatus* PASC.  
 155. *T. sculpturatus* WATERH.  
 156. *Dialeptopus ferreus* PASC.  
 157. *D. longipes* LEA.  
 158. *D. monachus* PASC.  
 159. *Mythites asperatus* PASC.  
 160. *M. sulcicollis* GERM.  
 161. *Amorphorhinus australis* GERM.  
 162. *A. polyacanthus* PASC.  
 163. *Edriodes fastigiatus* PASC.  
 164. *E. humeralis* LEA.  
 165. *E. inuus* PASC.  
 166. *Acherres mamillatus* PASC.  
 167. *Oditesus lycosarius* PASC.  
 168. *Sosytelus rugicollis* LEA.

### RHYPAROSOMIDES

169. *Ophryota squamibunda* PASC.

### CYLINDRORHINIDES

170. *Pantopus cervinus* BOH.  
 171. *Ocyonoma antennata* PASC.  
 172. *Perperus melancholicus*, BOISDV.

The type specimen of *Otiorychus melancholicus*, BOISDV. (1), has been sent to me for examination. It is either a *Perperus* or very close to that genus. It is very badly abraded, almost the entire clothing of the upper surface is absent, and very little is left on the under surface and femora. As the original description is quite useless, a fuller one drawn up from the type should be acceptable.

Black, antennæ and claw joints reddish.

(1) In MASTERS' catalogue placed in *Coptorhynchus*.

*Head* with a narrow longitudinal impression between eyes, these almost round. Rostrum comparatively short, strongly decreasing in width from base to insertion of antennæ, and then inflated to apex; apex with a subtriangular glabrous plate, behind this a narrow carina extending to the inter-ocular impression. Antennæ moderately long and rather thin; scape straight, except at apex, where it is thickened and curved; funicle not much longer than scape, two first joints almost equal in length and distinctly longer than the others, none transverse. *Prothoracæ* slightly wider than long, base and apex truncate, sides strongly rounded, median line distinct but not continuous, vermiculate-tuberculate, tubercles punctate. *Scutellum* very minute. *Elytra* ovate, strongly convex and rounded; at middle much wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate, punctures almost isolated and in very feeble striae; interstices wide, gently convex and regular, except that the third is slightly thickened near summit of posterior declivity. *Femora* clavate, edentate; front tibiae curved and denticulate below, the others almost straight and very feebly denticulate.

I have seven specimens (from Jenolan and Mount Victoria in New South Wales) which are certainly conspecific with the type, and the clothing on several of these is in perfect condition, although it is very easily abraded. On fresh specimens the whole of the upper surface is covered with round dingy greyish scales, but variegated in places with whiter (these sometimes have a bluish or silvery gloss), and brownish (these sometimes have a golden gloss) scales. On five of the specimens a feeble crescent of darker scales can be traced, commencing from behind the shoulders and terminated before the posterior declivity. The outer interstice in all is covered with snowy scales to the extreme apex, but not to the base. There are also stout semi-decumbent setæ scattered about, and these are less easily abraded than the scales. The median line of the prothorax is traceable through the clothing, as are also the elytral punctures; but, except where the derm has been abraded, the punctures (and to a certain extent the prothoracic tuberosities) are concealed.

Length (of type) 9 mill.; variation in length 8-11 mill.

Readily distinguished from many of the species belonging to the allied genera by the two first joints of funicle; in some of the allies the first is distinctly longer than the second or *vice versa*. The rostrum is shaped much as in several species of *Marimnetes*, but is without the transverse basal impression. The rostrum and antennæ are noticeably shorter and stouter than in *P. insularis*, the eyes are more rounded, and the prothorax more ovate and convex.

173. *Perperus lateralis* BOISDV. (*insularis* BOH.)

I have examined the type of *Otiorthyachus lateralis* BOISDV. (in MASTER'S Catalogue placed as a *Coptorthyachus*); it is a *Perperus* and the same as *insularis* BOH. BOISDUVAL'S name has precedence.

174. *P. innocuus* BOH.

175. *P. malevolens* LEA.

## MOLYTIDES

176. *Psalduš liosomoides* PASC.

177. *Methypora postica* PASC.

178. *Aphela algarum* PASC.

179. *A. helopoides* PASC.

## GONIPTERIDES

180. OXYOPS SCOPARIA n. sp.

Of a rather dingy chestnut red but sometimes partly black. Clothed with stout white setæ, dense about eyes, on scutellum, under surface and appendages, and forming three feeble lines on prothorax and sparse on elytra, except that there they form numerous fascicles.

*Head* with dense more or less concealed punctures; interocular fovea rather small. Rostrum about once and twothirds as long as greatest width; with a feeble shining median space, on each side of which are coarse and irregular but almost concealed punctures; apical nude portion with rather small but much larger punctures than are usually present there. *Prothorax* with unusually large punctures, each of which is margined with conical granules; with a longitudinal (but usually concealed) impression at base, and non carinate. *Elytra* with very large deep and round punctures or foveæ, margined with granules; with numerous fascicles usually, but not always, crowning tubercles; of these the three largest are on the third interstice of each elytron, the largest of all crowning the posterior declivity. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* somewhat obtuse. *Tibiae* strongly denticulate. Length (excluding rostrum) 6 1/2-7 1/2 mill.

*Hab.* : Australia (Belgian Museum); Victoria Sea Lake and Warra-gul (J.-C. GOUDIE).

The typical colour is perhaps a dingy chestnut red, but some specimens (except as to their appendages and clothing) are almost

entirely black, or with the prothorax entirely and the elytra partly black. One specimen has the elytra black, except for the suture margins and tubercles, which are of a rather bright red. The interstices of the elytra are so interrupted that they only appear as lateral margins of the punctures, being no wider or more regular than the other sides of the punctures. All the tubercles have numerous granules.

In appearance very close to *fasciculata*, but prothoracic punctures, or at least most of them, much larger (more than twice the size). The prothoracic punctures are larger than in any other species known to me, and each generally appears to have four or five conical granules on its margins, the granules (from some directions) causing the prothorax itself to have quite strongly serrated sides. Most of the elytral punctures are even larger than those on the prothorax, and their margining granules also cause the elytra to appear to have serrated sides. The three large elytral fascicles are also more conspicuous than in *fasciculata*, and the hindmost one is almost cylindrical. On that species also, the elytral punctures are surrounded on all sides of their summits with numerous small depressed granules, whilst in the present species the granules are much fewer in number (never more than five around each puncture, instead of at least eight, and usually from ten to twelve). In the present species also, when viewed from the sides, the granules are seen quite distinctly to be conical; except on the suture, where, however, they are much sparser than on *fasciculata*.

#### 181. OXYOPS SIMPLEX s. sp.

Black or dark brown, appendages obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with short stout setæ, mostly white, but on the elytra distinctly variegated.

*Head* with quite concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea deep, but small and partially concealed. Rostrum about once and one third as long as greatest width; basal two-thirds with coarse but normally quite concealed punctures; apparently without median line or carina. *Prothorax* evenly convex, with almost evenly rounded sides; with dense, but more or less concealed punctures; median carina very feeble. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, parallel-sided from shoulders to near apex; with regular rows of large, but partially concealed punctures; interstices with small concealed granules. Intercostal process of *mesosternum* not, or scarcely, produced. Tibiæ feebly denticulate. Length 5 1/4-6 1/4 mill.

*Hab.* : Australia (A. BOVIE); Queensland : Brisbane (Belgian Museum), Mackay (C. FRENCH).

On the prothorax to the naked eye there appears to be a moderately distinct median line, with a feeble dark stripe on each side of it. On the elytra there is a distinct median fascia composed of snowy whitish setae or scales; it is sharply defined and separately concave on its hind border, and less sharply defined and convex on its front border, and is narrowed towards the suture, which it touches at about two-fifths from the apex. Beyond the fascia the clothing is mostly of a brownish colour, and somewhat darker than the clothing before the fascia; but there is a feeble longitudinal pale stripe from the preapical callosities to the apex.

The mesosternum is not produced, the eyes are very strongly convex, but embedded in the head much as in the species of *Pantoreites*, instead of as in most species of *Oxyops*. But as there are no subhumeral tubercles as in *Gonipterus*, and the body is not very short and compact (1) but of normal appearance for the smaller species of *Oxyops*, I have preferred to refer it to that genus.

182. *Oxyops concreta*, PASC.

A specimen belonging to the Belgian Museum is labelled Sydney (probably in error). All the other specimens I have seen are from Queensland (Dawson River, Brisbane, etc.).

183. *O. aberrans* LEA.

184. *O. bilunaris* PASC.

185. *O. fasciata* BOISDV.

186. *O. farinosa* PASC.

187. *O. fasciculata* REDTB.

188. *O. irrasa* PASC.

189. *O. uniformis* LEA.

190. *O. villosa* PASC.

191. *Bryachus squamicollis* PASC. — *Hab.* : Port Denison.

192. *Gonipterus reticulatus*, BOISDV.

I have examined the type of this species; it is an *Oxyops*, and the species I supposed it to be (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1900, p. 539).

193. *G. balteatus* PASC.

194. *G. citriphagus* LEA.

195. *G. cionoides* PASC. — *Hab.* : Sydney.

196. *G. cinnamomeus* PASC.

197. *G. exaratus* THS.

(1) As in *Gonipterus cionoides* which I purpose proposing as the type of a new genus.

198. *G. gibberus* BOISDY.  
 199. *G. pulverulentus* LEA.  
 200. *G. suturalis* GYLL.

201. SYARBIS PORCATUS n. sp.

Reddish castaneous. Head, scutellum, legs and under surface with whitish or somewhat ochreous stout setæ or scales; prothorax with similar clothing but mostly condensed into five feeble lines; elytra also with similar clothing but irregularly distributed.

*Head* with concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea small and normally concealed. Rostrum about once and one third as long as greatest width, with dense and coarse concealed punctures behind antennæ, but small and exposed in front of same. First joint of funicle slightly longer than second, second slightly longer than wide, the others all distinctly transverse. *Prothorax* with dense and somewhat irregular, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* with rows of very large round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Legs* stout; tibiæ strongly denticulate. Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

*Hab.* : W. Australia : Swan River, Mount Barker, Karridale (A. M. LEA), King George's Sound (G. MASTERS); N. S. Wales : Sydney (LEA).

On the elytra the clothing is fairly dense on the suture, on a subtriangular space on the sides towards the base, and on parts of the posterior declivity, but they have no clearly defined markings. On one Sydney specimen the elytral clothing is almost uniform throughout. When alive, specimens appear to be covered with a waxy kind of ochreous meal, which with age somewhat obscures both sculpture and clothing. The punctures of the prothorax, although not of even size, are so closely packed that (except for their margining walls) they occupy practically the entire surface; on the elytra (except posteriorly) they are at least twice, and in some places thrice the width of the interstices. The specimens from New South Wales have the head and prothorax darker than in the others, but the difference is not very pronounced.

The prothoracic clothing is somewhat as in *semilineatus*, but that on the elytra is very different; the elytral punctures are also very much larger than in that species: they are larger in fact than on any other species (except the following one) known to me, although before abrasion their size is not clearly defined.

202. SYARBIS BREVICORNIS n. sp.

Reddish castaneous; head, prothorax and under surface usually, but not always, somewhat darker. With setæ or scales varying from



white to somewhat ochreous, and dense on head, scutellum, under surface and legs, forming three lines on prothorax, and sparse (except in parts) on elytra.

*Head* with small shallow concealed punctures; inter ocular fovea not very small, but normally quite concealed. Rostrum about once and one third as long as greatest width; apical third with small and usually exposed punctures, basal two thirds with much coarser and concealed ones. Antennæ very stout; all joints of funicle, except the first, distinctly transverse. *Prothorax* with comparatively sparse, round punctures of uneven sizes. *Elytra* with rows of very large round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Legs* very stout; tibiæ strongly denticulate.

Length 5.5 1/4 mill.

*Hab.* : Victoria : Warragul and Sea-Lake (J. C. GOUDIE).

On each elytron about the middle there is an oblique stripe commencing on the fifth or sixth interstice, and touching the side, along which it runs to the apex, it then runs up along the suture to near the middle and terminates; the shoulders are also densely clothed, but the rest of the elytra is practically glabrous.

Readily distinguished from the preceding species by the prothoracic punctures, these being much less numerous, with spaces between many of them sufficient to allow room for others of the largest size. The elytral punctures are much the size of those of the preceding species, but appear to be larger, owing to being less concealed by the clothing. In appearance it is also close to *Goudiei*, but is smaller, elytra with larger punctures and the pattern of their clothing different.

203. *S. aleyone* LEA.

204. *S. pachypus* LEA.

205. *S. porcatus* LEA.

#### 206. PANTOREITES BREVIROSTRIS n. sp.

Black or partly black; appendages in parts paler or not. Densely clothed with white scales, but becoming sparser and setose in character on each side of middle from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra.

*Head* with normally concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea round and partially concealed. Rostrum no longer than wide; extreme apex with small exposed punctures; elsewhere with fairly coarse but more or less concealed ones. First joint of funicle stouter

and longer than second. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, base very little wider than apex; with dense, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* distinctly (but not much) wider than prothorax, shoulders strongly rounded, sides feebly and regularly decreasing in width to near apex; with rows of large but partially concealed punctures. Intercostal process of *mesosternum* feebly produced. *Tibiae* stout, strongly denticulate. Length  $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{2}{3}$  mill.

*Hab.* : Australia (Belgian Museum, A. BOVIE, and Entomological Society of Berlin); Victoria : Mallee (C. FRENCH), Sea-Lake (J.-C. GOUDIE).

The rostrum is unusually short for *Pantoreites*. The elytra may be entirely black, or almost entirely dull red, with a large (but more or less concealed) black patch on each side; the femora and tarsi are usually, but not always, black, the tibiae are usually red; the antennae are usually obscurely diluted with red.

When alive, specimens of this species are probably more or less densely covered with a brownish meal, on each side of the middle from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra, so that the upper surface appears conspicuously striped. But this meal becomes lost on immersion in fluids, when the striped appearance is much less conspicuous. The whole of the clothing on the upper surface, when the meal is removed, is seen to be of a snowy whiteness, but with the meal present the thinner scales or setae often appear greyish, and the wider scales are also sometimes obscured by it. When the meal is removed four dark nude spots with very coarse punctures can be seen on the elytra, and these spots cause the white stripe on each side to be twice triangularly interrupted about its middle; before the meal is removed the spots can still be traced, but they are much less conspicuous. The median stripe is narrower than the lateral ones, and is very distinct when the meal is present, but when this has been removed, it can still be traced, as the clothing of the stripes is both wider and denser than on the rest of the surface.

#### 207. PANTOREITES LONGIROSTRIS n. sp.

Reddish-brown; elytra, rostrum and appendages paler, but claws black. Head and base of rostrum with thin, but moderately dense white scales. Middle and sides of prothorax, scutellum, a stripe on each side of elytra (from near base to beyond the middle), under surface and legs with snowy scales. Rest of upper surface with setae more or less intermixed with an ochreous meal.

*Head* with dense concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea small and normally concealed. Rostrum (for the subfamily) very long and

thin, curved, almost parallel-sided; apical half with fine exposed punctures, basal half with coarse concealed ones and with a fine median carina. Antennæ thin; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second, none transverse. *Prothorax* rather strongly convex, moderately transverse, base not much wider than apex; with dense, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* with rows of large more or less concealed punctures; base trisinate, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to beyond the middle. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* moderately produced. *Tibiae* not very strongly denticulate. Length 4-4 1/2 mill.

*Hab.* : S. Australia (Macleay Museum and A. BOVIE).

The mesosternum is produced as in several other species of *Pantoreites*, and in general appearance, except for the long rostrum (it is almost as long as the prothorax, and fully thrice the length of its own greatest width) it is quite a typical species of that genus. So that, as the rostrum is certainly variable in length in *Pantoreites*. I have not ventured to propose a new genus for it, although this may eventually be considered necessary.

The setæ on each side of the middle of the prothorax are longer, stouter and more like scales than those on the elytra, and in fact they might quite fairly be regarded as rather thin scales. The white lateral stripes on the elytra are not of even width throughout. On one specimen there is a faint opalescent gloss on the scales at the sides of the sterna and abdomen.

208. *P. illuminatus* LEA.

209. *P. virgatus* PASC.

210. *P. vittatus* PASC. — *Hab.* : Sydney.

## HYPERIDES

211. *Prophæsia confusa* PASC.

## DIABATHRARIIDES

212. *Strongylorrhinus ochraceus* SCHON. — *Hab.* : Tasmania.

213. *Aromagis echinata* PASC.

214. *Atelicus ferrugineus* WATH.

215. *A. inæqualis* WATH. — *Hab.* : N. S. Wales, Tasmania.

## ATERPIDES

216. *Rhinoplethes foveatus* PASC. *Hab.* : Swan River.

217. *Æsiotes morosus* PASC.

218. *Æ. notabilis* PASC.  
 219. *Iphisaxus asper* PASC. — *Hab.* : K. G. Sound.  
 220. *I. æthiops* PASC.  
 221. *Aterpus cultratus* FABR.  
 222. *A. griseatus* PASC.  
 223. *A. rubus* BOH.  
 224. *A. tuberculatus* GYLL.

225. RHINARIA PULICOSA n. sp.

Reddish-brown, in places almost black. Densely clothed with whitish or straw coloured scales (but snowy on scutellum) denser on under than on upper surface, on the latter variegated with numerous feeble ochreous or pale brown spots; prothorax with three feeble stripes. With rather numerous setæ on both surfaces.

*Head* with dense but more or less concealed punctures, becoming rather coarse between eyes. Crests wide and (for the genus) rather feebly raised, conjoined in front. Rostrum wide, with a wide and rather shallow median setose excavation, at the base of which (immediately in front of the crests) is a flattened nude tubercle; scrobe narrowly produced in front. Second and third joints of funicle subequal in length. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, with dense and fairly large punctures, the hind margins of which appear as granules. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, with regular rows of large but more or less concealed punctures; the interstices each with a regular row of conspicuous granules almost to apex. Length (excluding rostrum) 10 12 1/2 mill.

*Hab.*: S. Australia: Adelaide (Berlin Museum); Victoria (Entomological Society of Berlin); N. S. Wales: Sydney (Hamburg and Belgian Museums), Blue Mountains (H. J. CARTER).

The clothing has a distinctly speckled appearance, but with age this becomes less conspicuous. Where it is densest it usually has a soft sheen, but on only one of nine specimens before me are any opalescent gleams to be seen. The elytral granules are generally of a bright red, but sometimes are almost black.

In appearance almost exactly like *bisulcata* (and with somewhat similar rostrum and crests) but granules on elytra larger, and prothorax with rather large but partially concealed punctures. The prothorax appears to be thickly set with granules, rather larger than in *bisulcata*, but whilst in that species they appear to be true granules, in the present species they are simply the elevated hind parts of the walls of the punctures. The prothorax also in this species is distinctly marked with three stripes, whilst *bisulcata* is feebly

striped only on the apical half of its middle. From *sulcivrostris*, to which also it is very close, it differs in the prothoracic clothing being sparser, not forming spots across the middle, and with the apparent granules larger. On the elytra also the granules are much more conspicuous, and are not confined to the basal portion. The crests on the head are but little more conspicuous than on *Pelororhinus crassus* and *sparsus*, and the general shape of the rostrum is much the same; and in fact this species (except that it has not got the «look» of a *Pelororhinus*) might have been referred to that subgenus.

One of the Belgian Museum specimens was labelled (almost certainly in error) as from Fiji.

226. *Rhinaria concavivrostris* LEA.

Three specimens from N. W. Australia (Derby, Belgian Museum; Carshalton, Berlin Museum and Roebourne C. FRENCH) belong to this species, but differ from the types in being slightly smaller, and with the elytra conspicuously mottled or speckled throughout, instead of having a wide black median fascia.

227. *R. cavivrostris* PASC.

228. *R. favosa* LEA.

229. *R. granulosa* THOMS.

230. *R. rugosa* BOISDV.

231. *R. stellio* PASC.

232. *R. simulans* LEA.

233. *R. sulcivrostris* LEA.

234. *R. tragocephala* LEA.

235. *R. transversa* BOISDV.

236. *R. tibialis* BLACKB.

237. *Pelororhinus angustatus* THOMS.

238. *P. argentosus* GYLL. — *Hab.* : Sydney.

239. *P. crassus* BLACKB.

240. *P. margaritaceus* ER.

## CLEONIDES

241. *Licus albilineatus* LEA.

242. *L. immundus* BOH.

243. *L. Mastersi* PASC.

## HYLOBIIDES

244. *Alphitopis nivea* PASC.

245. *Demysus meleoides* PASC.

246. *Aclees porosus* PASC.  
 247. *Orthorhinus cylindirostris* FAB.  
 248. *O. Klugi* BOH.  
 249. *O. meleagris* PASC.  
 250. *O. aethiops* BOI.

## ERIRRHINIDES

251. *Aoplocnemis guttiger* PASC.  
 252. *A. rufipes* BOH.  
 253. *A. suturalis* PASC.  
 254. *Desiantha caudata* PASC.  
 255. *D. maculata* BLACKB.  
 256. *D. murina* PASC.  
 257. *D. major* BLACKB.  
 258. *D. obscura* BLACKB.  
 259. *D. parva* BLACKB.  
 260. *D. sericea* BLACKB.  
 261. *Myositta melanocephala* PASC  
 262. *Cydmæa bimaculata* PASC.  
 263. *C. diversa* BLACKB.  
 264. *C. viridula* PASC.  
 265. *Xyncea saginata* PASC.  
 266. *Nemestra incerta* PASC.  
 267. *Enochroma rubeta* PASC.  
 268. *Misophrice oblonga* BLACKB.  
 269. *M. parallela* BLACKB.  
 270. *M. viridisquama* LEA.  
 271. *Anorthorhinus pictipes* BLACKB.  
 272. *Bayous adelaidæ* BLACKB.  
 273. *B. australasiæ* BLACKB.  
 274. *Niphobolus deceptor* BLACKB.  
 275. *Gerynassa nodulosa* PASC.  
 276. *Storeus cryptorhynchus* LEA.  
 277. *S. filirostris* PASC.  
 278. *S. monticola* BLACKB.  
 279. *S. tessellatus* LEA.  
 280. *S. variegatus* FAB.  
 281. *Rhachiodes bicaudatus* BOISDV.  
 282. *R. dentifer* CHEVRL.  
 283. *R. granulifer* CHEVRL.  
 284. *Erytemma consputa* PASC.  
 285. *Dyschenium flavum* BLACKB.  
 286. *Empolis Leai* BLACKB.

287. *Encosmia cornutum* BLACKB. — *Hab.* : Tasmania.  
 288. *Eristus setosus* BLACKB.  
 289. *Ethas eruditus* BLACKB.  
 290. *Epamæbus ziczac* LEA.  
 291. *Cyttalia Erichsoni* PASC.  
 292. *C. oleariæ* LEA.  
 293. *C. sydneyensis* BLACKB.  
 294. *Car condensatus* BLACKB.  
 295. *Meriphys coronatus* PASC.  
 296. *M. fullo* ER.  
 297. *M. guttatus* PASC.  
 298. *M. longirostris* PASC.  
 299. *Thechia pygmaea* PASC.

### AMALACTIDES

300. *Tranes internatus* PASC.  
 301. *T. Roei* BOH.  
 302. *T. sparsus* BOH. — *Hab.* : Sydney.  
 303. *T. Vigorsi* BOH. — *Hab.* : Swan River, K. G. Sound.  
 304. *T. xanthorrhoeæ* LEA.

### BELIDES

#### 305. ISACANTHA SERRATA n. sp.

Black; parts of antennæ, of tarsi and of abdomen more or less obscurely diluted with red. Sparsely clothed with whitish pubescence, but forming on the elytra two (or three) transverse or oblique rows of small spots; three very feeble lines on prothorax, and head about eyes with stramineous pubescence; under surface rather sparsely and irregularly clothed, but with a dense patch of whitish pubescence on metasternum and which is continued on to the front portion of its side piece.

*Head* densely punctate-granulate between eyes. Rostrum longer than prothorax, feebly curved; very densely punctate and subopaque throughout, punctures coarser behind than in front of antennæ, and subgranulate towards base in male. Antennæ inserted about two fifths from base of rostrum in male, slightly nearer the base in female, moderately inflated towards apex and distinctly longer in male than in female, first joint slightly longer than third, eleventh thinner than tenth and distinctly shorter than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* strongly inflated towards base; median

channel wide at the base, becoming much narrower towards apex, with a feeble and partially concealed longitudinal impression towards each side; with dense, rather large and almost regular granules. *Scutellum* almost vertical, entirely concealed from above. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax at base, sides inflated to near apex and then widely and conjointly rounded, finely serrate or denticulate from about the middle to apex, each strongly and separately rounded at base, suture at base suddenly and strongly elevated and overhanging scutellum, densely granulate throughout, each granule, except those on suture and on the basal elevations, placed in front of a puncture. *Metasternum* with rather large but irregularly distributed granules. *Femora* with two acute teeth near apex and some smaller ones behind them, posterior passing apex of second abdominal segment; front tibiae moderately, the others feebly denticulate below in female, but all rather strongly in male. Length 13-14 mill.

*Hab.*: Queensland: Gayndah (Hamburg and Australian Museums), Rockhampton (Belgian Museum), Dawson River (Macleay Museum).

To the naked eye the upper surface appears to be of a dingy grey or almost glabrous, except for the small spots on the elytra; the first row of these commences on the suture just before the middle, and terminates on each side just beyond the middle, the second is half way between the first and apex, whilst the third is straight and half way between the second and apex; the third, however, is usually very feeble and may be altogether absent. There are several feeble spots on the abdomen, but most of its surface is sparsely clothed; the dense patch of clothing on each side of the metasternum is somewhat iridescent in fresh specimens; the side piece is densely clothed in front and sparsely elsewhere, but it has a nude shining spot, which, although of fairly large size, is not conspicuous. In *rhinotoides* HOPE (*congesta* PASC) the oblique stripe commences on the hind margin of the side piece, and is directed obliquely forwards; in the present species it commences on the front margin and is directed obliquely backwards, and covers a greater amount of surface. The scrobes are shallow and partially clothed, but are oblique and about the length of the first joint of antennæ.

306. *Agnesiotis pilosula* PASC.

A specimen before me (1) agrees so well with the figure and with the generic and specific descriptions of this species, that I have no doubt but that it is that species. But PASCOE describes both the

(1) From GOSFORD, belonging to H.-J. CARTER.



head and prothorax as « pallide ochraceo ». In the Gosford specimen the head is almost black and the prothorax is of a rather dark reddish-brown; but possibly PASCOE'S specimen was immature, or the colour noted may have been that of the pubescence instead of the derm itself (1). He makes no mention of prothoracic granules, and these are rather numerous both on the Gosford specimen, and on the variety described below.

Var. COMPOSITA n. var.

Five specimens before me appear to represent a variety, they differ in being smaller (6 1/2 to 8 mill.), in having the pubescence (but not the hairs, which are usually blackish), not at all ochreous, but white (to the naked eye it looks grey) and the elytral markings so very indistinct that they might fairly be regarded as absent.

*Hab.* : Victoria (C. FRENCH), Melbourne (Belgian Museum), Mordialloc (National Museum), N. S. Wales (Macleay Museum), Burrawang (T.-G. SLOANE).

307. BELUS SUBSUTURALIS n. sp.

Black with a purplish green gloss (more noticeable on the elytra than elsewhere), antennæ reddish, tarsi and knees more or less obscurely diluted with red. Suture almost to apex, and sides of sterna and of abdomen, with dense whitish pubescence.

*Head* with dense and irregular but clearly defined punctures of variable size, but never very large; with a feeble median line. Rostrum thin, the length of head and prothorax combined, apex with small and rather dense punctures, becoming sparser and larger towards base. Antennæ thin, first joint almost the length of second and third combined, eleventh the length of ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorac* strongly inflated towards base, with a strong but interrupted median channel; with numerous small punctures and numerous but irregularly distributed and somewhat flattened granules. *Scutellum* very narrow and transverse. *Elytra* depressed along suture, not suddenly raised behind scutellum, each strongly separately rounded and granulate at base, and acutely produced at apex, the produced portion passing abdomen rather more than the length of its apical segment, with dense punctures having a feeble tendency to linear arrangement and usually (except towards apex) bounded behind by granules. *Under surface* smooth, and, except for

(1) In many instances PASCOE has described parts of the body as of certain colours, when really the colours noted were those of the clothing.

a few feeble ones on metasternum, entirely without granules. Femora edentate, front pair very stout, hind pair just passing apex of basal abdominal segment; front tibiae strongly, the others rather feebly denticulate below. Length 11-14 mill.

*Hab.* : Queensland : Cairns (Macleay Museum and E. ALLEN). Coen River (H. HACKER).

The sides of the elytra are clothed with sparse greyish or blackish pubescence, becoming fairly dense on the apex, but it is very indistinct. There is an oblong nude space on each of the side pieces of metasternum; and there is generally a small amount of pale pubescence at the base of the prothorax and about the eyes. Many of the prothoracic granules are obliquely cut off in front and contain a central puncture.

In general appearance remarkably close to *vertebralis* and *suturalis*; but apart from its different colour, the sculpture of its prothorax is totally different to that of *vertebralis*, and the elytra are also differently sculptured, the abdomen is without a line of hair down the middle and the glabrous portion of the side piece of the metasternum is different; *suturalis*, from which it also differs in these details, has dentate femora.

### 308. BELUS INCONSTANS n. sp.

Reddish-brown, prothorax in middle, scutellum and under surface somewhat darker; head and base of rostrum black. Upper surface with sparse whitish pubescence, feebly margining eyes, forming three feeble lines on prothorax and feebly clothing suture. Under surface with a white stripe on each side from eye to apex of abdomen, but leaving a nude spot on side of metasternum; elsewhere sparsely or very sparsely clothed.

*Head* with dense clearly defined punctures, becoming rather large between eyes. Rostrum comparatively short and wide, no longer than prothorax; with rather coarse partially concealed punctures on basal two fifths, elsewhere with small punctures. Antennæ (for the genus) not very thin, first joint distinctly longer than third, eleventh slightly stouter than and the length of ninth and tenth combined, tenth slightly transverse.

*Prothorax* rather strongly inflated towards base, with a rather feeble median channel; densely granulate-punctate. *Scutellum* very narrow and transverse. *Elytra* flattened but not depressed along suture, not suddenly raised behind scutellum, each separately strongly rounded at base, sides very feebly decreasing in width from near base to beyond the middle, apex acutely produced and

passing abdomen for slightly more than the length of its apical segment; with very dense punctures in very close rows, but these in places somewhat irregular and the punctures themselves sometimes subgranulate. *Femora* edentate, front pair very stout, posterior just passing apex of basal abdominal segment; tibiae denticulate below, the front pair strongly, the middle moderately and the hind pair very slightly so. Length 9-10 mill.

*Hab.* : N. S. Wales : Warialda (W.-W. FROGGATT); Queensland : Endeavour River (C. FRENCH), Port Denison (Macleay Museum), Brisbane (F.-Mc. GREGOR).

The suture of the types is very feebly clothed, the clothing not being in spots but thinly placed, on the rest of the elytra white pubescence is scattered singly and very sparsely, and the tips are clothed with blackish pubescence. On some other specimens there are feeble but distinct spots along the suture, and a very feeble row of spots midway between the suture and each side. On three of these the nude spots on the metasternum are absent, but I can find no other character to warrant their separation.

The elytra are produced at the apex much as in *sparsus*, but the rostrum is shorter and stouter, and the femora are edentate in both sexes.

### 309. BELUS RUFICORNIS n. sp.

Blackish-brown, with a slight purplish gloss; suture usually somewhat paler; antennæ, tibiae and tarsi of a rather bright red. Head about eyes, and three feeble lines on prothorax, with somewhat whitish pubescence; elytra with ochreous pubescence in spots. Under surface with more or less ochreous pubescence.

*Head* with dense clearly defined punctures of variable size, larger (but not very large) between eyes than elsewhere; feebly transversely impressed behind eyes. Rostrum in female the length of head and prothorax combined, in male somewhat shorter; apex with dense and fine punctures, becoming sparser and larger towards base, and on basal half much coarser in male than in female. Antennæ thin (thinner in female than in male), first joint just perceptibly longer than third in male, more noticeably so in female, eleventh slightly longer than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* strongly inflated towards base, with a rather wide median channel; with rather large but irregularly distributed punctures, and with small granules in places. *Scutellum* strongly transverse. *Elytra* depressed on each side of suture, the depression bounded by a carina, not suddenly raised behind scutellum, each separately strongly rounded at base, apex acutely produced and passing abdomen

for almost the length of its two apical segments; with dense punctures coarser towards base than elsewhere. *Metasternum* with a few granules towards sides. *Femora* with two acute teeth placed transversely near apex, front pair stout, especially in female, hind pair extending almost to middle of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ moderately, the others feebly denticulate below. Length : 11 1/2-16 mill.

*Hab.* : Queensland : Wide Bay (Macleay Museum), Mount Tambourine (R. ILLIDGE).

On each elytron the pubescence is distributed in rather large loose spots in the subsutural depression, and in two or three feeble irregular lines of smaller spots elsewhere. On the sterna the clothing is rather dense but irregularly distributed, and there are two nude spots (on one specimen these are conjoined) on each side piece of the metasternum. The abdomen is very sparsely clothed except for a large and very conspicuous spot on each side of each of the two basal segments, these spots being of a much brighter colour than the rest of the clothing; a somewhat similar spot is on the head below each eye. The depression on each side of suture is rather strongly widened at the base and terminates before the apex; just outside of the carina bounding it, another and very feeble carina may sometimes be traced for a short distance.

In general appearance close to the typical form of *semipunctatus*; but (in all four specimens under examination) with two very conspicuous spots on each side of abdomen, which elsewhere is practically glabrous.

### 310. BELUS PICTROSTRIS n. sp.

Pale testaceous brown; head more or less black, rostrum black except at sides and base, prothorax more or less infusate in middle, elytra and abdomen sometimes with infusate spots, tarsi more or less infusate. Upper surface rather densely but not uniformly clothed with stramineous pubescence. Lower surface with denser (very dense on sides of sterna) and paler pubescence, but leaving a nude spot on each side of each of the abdominal segments, a narrow spot on each side of mesosternum, where its side piece commences, and a very narrow spot on the side-piece itself.

*Head* with dense partially concealed punctures. Rostrum thin, distinctly longer than prothorax, slightly inflated at insertion of antennæ, behind which the punctures are dense and rather coarse but partially concealed, elsewhere with small punctures, becoming very small towards apex. Antennæ thin, first joint slightly shorter

than third, eleventh subequal to ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly inflated towards base, and distinctly constricted near apex, median channel rather feeble; with dense, partially concealed granules. *Scutellum* moderately transverse. *Elytra* distinctly wider than prothorax, flattened but not depressed along suture, each separately strongly rounded at base, apex obliquely narrowed on each side and passing abdomen for less than the length of its apical segment; densely granulate. *Under surface* with dense but more or less concealed punctures; femora with two minute teeth placed transversely near apex, front pair rather stout, hind pair extending to apex of second segment; front tibiae strongly, the others feebly denticulate below; basal joint of front tarsi rather more inflated than usual. Length 9,5-11 mill.

*Hab.* : Tasmania (Belgian Museum), Hobart (H. H. D. GRIFFITH), Eaglehawk Neck (H. J. CARTER).

The spots of the derm of both prothorax and abdomen are sometimes absent, but occasionally are almost black; they are generally more or less concealed by the clothing. The two colours of the rostrum are quite sharply defined from the sides. On the elytra the clothing is mostly distributed in large irregular spots, but these are not conspicuous owing to the similarity of their colour to the derm on which they rest. The eyes do not appear to be specially margined, although the pubescence about them is denser than on the rest of the head. The nude spots on the abdomen are not very conspicuous, and are usually absent from the apical segment. The scrobes are very shallow and ill-defined. The derm of the elytra appears to be feebly depressed, and with fewer granules beneath the spots of pubescence, and some of these being feebly joined together, cause a feeble longitudinal depression in the middle of each.

In general appearance much like *Grayi*, but there is no hump behind the scutellum. In some respects it agrees with the description of *irroratus*, but the clothing is very different.

### 311. BELUS PUNCTIROSTRIS n. sp.

Of a rather pale reddish-brown; head, rostrum, disc of prothorax and tarsi darker than elsewhere. Upper surface rather densely but not uniformly clothed with pubescence, mostly white, but varied with stramineous. Under surface with denser (very dense on sides of sterna) and white pubescence, but with nude spots.

*Head* with dense but partially concealed granules between eyes. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, almost straight; with very

dense punctures throughout, becoming coarse but more or less concealed (especially in male) towards base. Antennæ thin, first joint slightly longer than third, eleventh slightly shorter than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* moderately inflated towards base, median line feeble; with dense and conspicuous granules throughout. *Scutellum* moderately transverse, sloping. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, which is somewhat acutely conjointly rounded and passes abdomen for a short distance only, flattened but not depressed along suture; suddenly and strongly raised and granulate behind scutellum; each separately strongly rounded at base; with rather dense and small granules throughout. *Metasternum* strongly convex and with partially concealed granules. *Abdomen* with dense and more or less concealed punctures. Front *femora* with about six teeth in a row, and one placed opposite the second in the row, the other femora unidentate, hind pair extending to apex of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ rather strongly, middle moderately, hind feebly denticulate below. Length 11-14 mill.

*Hab.*: S. Australia (Macleay Museum and A. BOVIE), Adelaide (Berlin and Belgian Museums).

The rostrum is sometimes almost black at the base. The pubescence on the head is mostly stramineous, but three paler lines can usually be traced; on the prothorax it is also mostly stramineous, with a paler median line, and usually paler latera lines. On the elytra the white pubescence is mostly in the form of large irregular spots, the stramineous being rather dense on the suture and moderately dense on the sides. On the under surface there are usually feeble nude spots on the four basal segments of abdomen, and always two on each side piece of mesosternum, one on the mesosternum itself, the other on its side piece. The rostrum is sparsely clothed to beyond the antennæ. The spots of clothing on the elytra are not clearly defined to the naked eye, and the numerous granules showing through the pubescence, both there and on the rest of the body (including the legs) give the insect a peculiarly speckled appearance. The nude spots on the abdomen are never clearly defined, and sometimes appear to be quite absent. The elytral punctures, which are numerous, are normally quite concealed by the clothing. The scrobes are oblique, shining, and slightly longer than the basal joint of antennæ. The rostrum is slightly shining at the apex, but elsewhere (owing to the density of punctures) is opaque.

A wide species which should perhaps have been referred to *Isacantha*, but in any case I can only regard *Isacantha* as a

subgenus of *Belus*. In appearance it resembles *Grayi*, but is larger and more convex, with the rostrum stouter, &c.

Var. One specimen is much darker than usual, its head, rostrum and prothorax being almost black, and the paler parts of the derm fully as dark as the darker parts of normal specimens; but its clothing is mostly white.

312. *B. bidentatus* DON.  
 313. *B. brunneus* GUER. — *Hab.* : W. Australia.  
 314. *B. bimaculatus* PASC.  
 315. *B. bison* BLACKB. — *Hab.* : Adelaide.  
 316. *B. centralis* PASC. — *Hab.* : Paroo River.  
 317. *B. filiformis* GERM.  
 318. *B. filum* JEKEL.  
 319. *B. hemistictus* GERM. — *Hab.* : Adelaide.  
 320. *B. irroratus* JEK.  
 321. *B. longicornis* LEA.  
 322. *B. phænicopterus* GERM.  
 323. *B. plagiatus* PASC.  
 324. *B. picus* JEKEL.  
 325. *B. parallelus* PASC.  
 326. *B. puncticeps* LEA. — *Hab.* : Adelaide.  
 327. *B. suturalis* BOISDV.  
 328. *B. semipunctatus* FAB. — *Hab.* Clarence River.  
 329. *B. sparsus* GERM. — *Hab.* : Tasmania.  
 330. *B. scalaris* GERM. — *Hab.* : Adelaide, Brisbane, Darling River, Victoria.  
 331. *B. vetustus* PASC.  
 332. *Macrobelus insignis* LEA.  
 333. *Pachyura australis* HOPE. — *Hab.* : Adelaide, Clarence River, Tasmania.  
 334. *P. congesta* PASC.  
 335. *P. dermestiventris* BOISDV.  
 336. *P. minima* BLACKB.  
 337. *Rhinotia hæmoptera* KIRBY. — *Hab.* : Tasmania, Clarence River.  
 338. *R. marginella* BOH. — *Hab.* : Hunter River.

## EURHYNCHIDES

339. *Eurhynchus bispinosus* BOISDV.

I have examined the type of this species. It bears a label marked « *Aporhina bispinosa* D'Urville h. in Ins. Waigion D. Lesson ». It is

a male. Compared with a male of *australis*(1) it differs in being more widened posteriorly, and with the spines much longer and directed more outwards; they are fully as large as in *splendidus*, and even less erect than in that species; the swellings behind the scutellum have each three or four granules only, instead of numerous ones as in *australis*, their punctures are more obsolete and their only clothing consists of a few white hairs on each side of the apex. The prothorax is narrower and less inflated in the middle. I believe *australis* to be a good species, and not a variety only.

340. *E. bellicosus* BOH. — *Hab.* : Sydney.

341. *E. levior* KIRBY.

342. *E. quadrimodosus* ER.

343. *E. scabrior* KIRBY.

### CYLADES

344. *Myrmacicelus formicarius* CHEVRL.

345. *M. puerulus* LEA.

### APIONIDES

346. *Apion integricolle* LEA.

347. *A. Terræ-Regiæ* BLACKB.

### ATTELABIDES

348. *Euops Bakewelli* JEKEL.

349. *E. eucalypti* PASC. — *Hab.* : Clarence River, Wide Bay, Brisbane.

350. *E. falcata* GUER.

### RHINOMACERIDES

351. *Auletes imitator* LEA. — *Hab.* : Adelaide.

352. *A. saturalis* WATERH.

### MAGDALINIDES

353. *Magdalis rufimanus* LEA. — *Hab.* Sydney, Adelaide.

### BALANINIDES

354. *Palaninus Mastersi* PASC.

(1) For a specimen of this species I am indebted to D' HELLER.



## TYCHIDES

## 355. ELLESCHODES RUFIMANUS n. sp.

Black; antennæ (club excepted) and tarsi reddish. Head between and behind eyes, sides of prothorax, and elytra at base and on suture on posterior declivity with straw coloured setæ; elytra elsewhere with scattered and frequently semi erect setæ. Under surface and legs with sparse and white pubescence, becoming dense on meso- and metasternum.

*Rostrum* rather thin; in male the length of prothorax, in female slightly longer; moderately curved; with a fine median carina, and with four feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture almost entirely concealed behind antennæ in male, at base only in female. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about once and one half as wide as long; with dense and round but more or less concealed punctures; with traces of a feeble median carina. *Elytra* rather elongate-cordate, not parallel-sided; seriate (scarcely striate) punctate, punctures rather large towards base, apex and sides, smaller elsewhere; interstices not separately convex near suture, but feebly so elsewhere, with small scattered punctures. *Abdomen* with small and scarcely concealed punctures. *Femora* fairly stout, dentition feeble but acute. Length 1 3/4-2 mill.

*Hab.*: N. S. WALES: Forest Reefs (A. M. LEA).

The tips of the tibiæ and of the rostrum are often obscurely diluted with red. In addition to the straw coloured setæ the elytra have a very fine, sparse and indistinct pubescence. The species belongs to the *eucalypti* group, but is very distinct.

## 356. ELLESCHODES ELLIPTICUS n. sp.

Reddish-brown; sometimes stained in places with black. Head and prothorax with rather dense and somewhat golden setæ, elytra with somewhat similar setæ, but amongst somewhat paler and darker clothing. Under surface and legs with whitish pubescence.

*Rostrum* moderately curved and (for the genus) rather stout; in female the length of prothorax, in male slightly shorter; with a fine median carina and with four very feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture partially concealed behind antennæ in male, at basal fourth in female. Antennæ (for the genus) rather short and stout, inserted one third from apex of rostrum in male,

two-fifths in female. *Prothorax* depressed, about once and two-thirds as wide as long; with dense but normally concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, nowhere parallel sided; with series of small punctures (larger towards base and sides but not large even there); interstices not separately convex, with small and usually concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with dense and regular but more or less concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, feebly dentate. Length 2.5-3 mill.

*Hab.* : N. S. Wales : Tamworth (A. M. LEA).

Except for slight differences of degree the colour is sometimes almost uniform throughout; but the meso- and metasternum (and usually the two basal segments of abdomen) are usually more or less infuscated (in one specimen they are almost black). The suture is usually narrowly infuscated and there is usually an abbreviated infuscated stripe on the middle of each elytron; the sides near the base are also sometimes narrowly infuscated. Although the small seriate punctures are sufficiently distinct, there is a complete absence of striation from the disc of the elytra.

A depressed elongate form in shape somewhat close to *Hamiltoni*, but differs (apart from colour and clothing) in the apical segment of abdomen being considerably longer.

### 357. ELLESCHUS DECIPIENS n. sp.

Chestnut-brown; meso-, metasternum and base of abdomen black. Head between eyes, base of rostrum, prothorax and parts of elytra with straw coloured or somewhat golden setæ, rest of upper surface with fine whitish or greyish pubescence. Under surface and legs whitish whitish pubescence, denser on sides of meso- and metasternum than elsewhere.

*Rostrum* slightly longer than prothorax in male, and slightly longer in female than in male, moderately curved; with a fine median carina and with rows of punctures causing an appearance as of several very feeble carinæ; sculpture concealed on basal fourth in male, not at all in female. *Antennæ* thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about once and one third as wide as long; with dense but normally quite concealed punctures. *Elytra* cordate, sides parallel-sided for a very short distance only; striate-punctate, striae rather narrow towards suture, deeper and wider towards sides; punctures rather large towards sides, but much smaller towards suture; interstices (except towards sides) scarcely separately convex, with rather numerous small punctures. *Abdomen* with partially concealed punctures. *Femora* moderately stout, edentate. Length 2.2 1/4 mill.

*Hab.* : W. Australia (Belgian Museum), Vasse, Swan River, Pinjarrah, Bridgetown (A. M. LEA).

The sides of the elytra towards the base are often stained with black. On the prothorax the clothing is generally uniform, except that it is rather denser along the median line than elsewhere, but (apparently owing to abrasion) it is often absent, or sparse, on each side of the disc. On the elytra the setæ (which are generally somewhat paler than on the prothorax) are dense on the suture near the base, and on the posterior declivity; between these parts the setæ appear to form an irregular O, the outer part of which is on the fifth insterstice; the O, however, is usually broken up, and the hind part of it forms the cross piece of a T, of which the stem is the suture; the front part of the O sometimes appears as loosely connected spots.

In appearance the species much resembles *Elleschodes eucalypti*, but the femora are edentate, elytra without a black sutural spot and less of the abdomen dark.

### 358. ELLESCHUS VARIPES n. sp.

Black; antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi reddish, prothorax, elytra and femora variable. Head between eyes, base of rostrum, prothorax and numerous spots on elytra with golden or straw-coloured setæ; rest of elytra with dark clothing. Under surface, scutellum and legs with whitish clothing.

*Rostrum* of male moderately stout, gently curved and slightly longer than prothorax; with a fine median carina; with rather coarse punctures in more or less linear arrangement, but behind antennæ partially concealed towards sides; female with thinner straighter and longer rostrum, and with finer sculpture but which is concealed only on basal fourth. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum in male, slightly more in female. *Prothorax* about once and one half as wide as long; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* cordate, nowhere parallel-sided; with series of rather small punctures, in feeble striae; interstices with fairly numerous but more or less concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with dense almost concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, edentate. Length 2.2 1/4 mill.

*Hab.* : N. S. Wales : Tamworth, Forest Reefs (A. M. LEA).

The prothorax is usually of a very dingy red, but is sometimes almost black; the elytra are occasionally black, but are usually diluted in places (and usually at the shoulders) with red; the tip of the rostrum is diluted with red. The legs are sometimes entirely

red, but the femora are sometimes entirely black or partly black, sometimes only the hind pair or the two hind pairs are partly black, the others being pale. On the prothorax the clothing is sometimes uniform, but there are frequently two or four dark spots across the middle. On the elytra the golden or straw coloured spots are usually slightly paler than the prothoracic clothing; they are arranged in three irregular series, the basal series consisting, on each elytron, of two spots, of which the larger is on the shoulder, the other (which, however, is sometimes very ill defined) being half-way between it and suture; the second series also consists of two spots, which, however, are frequently joined together so as to form a zig-zag fascia across the middle (this in fact might fairly be regarded as the normal form), the third consists of one spot on each elytron about the summit of the posterior declivity; it however, is sometimes joined to the second series and to the suture, so that the second and third series seem to enclose a very irregular O; occasionally there is also a spot, on the fourth interstice, joining the first and second series together. The rostrum of the female is almost straight.

The clothing, and especially the pattern of that on the elytra, is much like that of several of the allies of *Elleschodes eucalypti*, but the femora are quite distinctly edentate.

### 359. ELLESCHUS CASTELNAUI n. sp.

Of a rather bright reddish-castaneous. Moderately densely clothed with somewhat golden pubescence or setæ; becoming sparser and paler on under surface and leg.

*Rostrum* rather thin, rather lightly curved, slightly longer than prothorax; behind antennæ with a fine median carina in male with rows of fairly large but more or less concealed punctures, in front of antennæ with fairly distinct punctures; in female the punctures are smaller but are concealed only near the base. Antennæ thin, inserted about one third from apex of rostrum in male, two-fifths in female. *Prothorax* about once and one third as wide as long, with small, dense and usually concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, nowhere quite parallel-sided; with series of rather small punctures (larger at base and sides), in striæ only at apex and sides; interstices separately convex only at apex and sides, with small more or less concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with dense, rather small, and partially concealed punctures; apical segment feebly impressed in male. *Femora* stout, edentate. Length 2.5-3 mill.

*Hab.* : N. S. Wales : Inverell (A. M. LEA).

There are three specimens, without locality labels, but from CASTELNAU's collection, in the Belgian Museum.

The rostrum is stouter and less curved in the male than in the female. Four specimens, from Tamworth and Inverell, differ in being smaller (1 3/4-2 mill.) and in having the rostrum stouter; their clothing (although of the same nature) is also rather denser; they quite possibly, however, represent a new species. A female (taken in moss on Mount Wellington Tasmania) probably belongs to *Castelnaui*, but has the clothing denser, and the suture infuscated.

### LÆMOSACCIDES

- 360. *Læmosaccus brevipennis* PASC.
- 361. *L. carinicollis* LEA.
- 362. *L. catenatus* PASC. — *Hab.* : Wide Bay.
- 363. *L. longiceps* PASC. — *Hab.* : Rockhampton.
- 364. *L. notatus* PASC.
- 365. *L. narinus* PASC.
- 366. *L. ocularis* PASC.
- 367. *L. peccuarius* PASC.
- 368. *L. querulus* PASC.
- 369. *L. rivularis* LEA.
- 370. *L. subsignatus* BOH.
- 371. *L. variegatus* LEA.

### ALCIDIDES

- 372. *Alcides bubo* FABR.

### HAPLONYCIDES

- 373. *Haplonyx Kirbyi* THS. (*pulvinatus* LEA).

This species is widely distributed in Australia and Tasmania, and varies from 2 2/3 to 6 mill. The scutellum appears to be always clothed with black scales, and similar scales may be continued a short distance hindward so as to form a distinct elliptic patch (it was from a small form such as this, that *pulvinatus* was described); or the outline of the elliptic patch may be marked by black scales, with the inner ones ochreous brown.

There is a single abraded specimen labelled W. Australia in the Belgian Museum.

- 374. *Haplonyx myrrhatus* PASC. (*ustipennis* PASC., *bidentatus* CHEVRL., *rubiginosus* CHEVRL. n. pr.).

This species is widely distributed in Australia (there are specimens before me from Queensland, N. S. Wales, S. and W. Australia) and varies considerably in the colour of its scales and fascicles. On the scutellum the scales are usually but not always black, and the black sometimes extends for a short distance behind it, as it often does in *Kirbyi*. On the elytra there frequently appears to be a large nude patch on each side, but this is due to abrasion. The small fascicles on the prothorax are also readily abraded. Some specimens when alive are densely covered with an ochreous meal.

There are two specimens from Wide Bay in the Belgian Museum.

375. *Haplonyx Macleayi* CHEVRL.

On this species there is usually a dense patch of semierect scales behind the scutellum, the scales in the middle of the patch nearly always being black. Structurally I cannot distinguish the species from *myrrhatus*, but there are always four fascicles on the prothorax instead of only two.

There is a specimen without locality in the Belgian Museum, but I have others from Cootamundra and Sydney (N. S. Wales) and Somerville (Victoria).

376. *Haplonyx Schönherri* BOH. (*vestigialis* PASC., *porcatus* LEA).

A widely distributed species of which there are specimens in the Belgian Museum from Port Lincoln, one in the Hamburg Museum from Australia (1), and I have seen others from Victoria and various parts of N. S. Wales.

The type of *vestigialis* was evidently in perfect preservation, as on such the base of the elytra and a subapical fascia of whitish setose scales, and the side pieces of the mesosternum, are densely covered with a pinkish or reddish meal; but this becomes lost in alcohol, and either discoloured or lost with age, abrasion, etc. Such specimens often appear to have the subapical fascia only, the basal marking appearing little more than rather sparsely distributed greyish scales, although occasionally it appears to be fasciate. It was from such specimens that *Schönherri* and *porcatus* were described. The size ranges from 4 to 6,5 mill.

377. *Haplonyx suturalis* CHEVRL.

There are eight specimens before me which appear to belong to this species; but they are all from Queensland-Rockhampton and Port Denison (Belgian Museum) and Mackay (C. FRENCH); whilst the type was supposed to be from Victoria.

(1) Marked as having been taken by A. L. SCHRADER, so probably from New South Wales.

The subapical flexuous whitish fascia on the elytra is very readily abraded, and is perhaps never very distinct; the elytra moreover have sometimes several other still more feeble fasciæ. But the peculiar clothing of the apical portion of the suture and which is curved round at the apex is very distinct; even this, however, is sometimes abraded. The two vittæ on each side of the prothorax are not always white. The size varies from 4 to 5 mill.

378. *H. centralis* PASC.

379. *H. cioniformis* CHEVRL. — *Hab.* : W. Australia.

380. *H. cionoides* PASC. — *Hab.* : Adelaide, Port Lincoln.

381. *H. ericeus* PASC.

382. *H. fasciculatus* BOH.

383. *H. longipilosus* LEA. — *Hab.* : Swan River, Port Lincoln.

384. *H. Macleayi* CHEVRL.

385. *H. nigrirostris* CHEVRL. — *Hab.* Adelaide.

386. *H. rubiginosus* PASC.

387. *H. Spencei* GYLL.

388. *H. sc.vittatus* CHEVRL.

389. *H. tibialis* LEA.

390. *Sigastus fascicularis* PASC.

391. *Zeopus storcoides* PASC.

## MENEMACHIDES

392. *Phanomerus notatus* PASC.

## CRYPTORHYNCHIDES

393. MELANTERIUS SEMIPOROSUS n. sp.

Black, antennæ red; legs and rostrum rather feebly diluted with red. Under surface and legs with rather sparse whitish setæ; denser on each side of middle of metasternum than elsewhere.

*Head* with comparatively small punctures. Separation of eyes about half the width of rostrum. Rostrum scarcely longer than prothorax, distinctly curved; behind antennæ with a feeble median carina, and with punctures in feeble rows; in front of antennæ with smaller but not sparser punctures. Antennæ thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length, third much shorter, seventh transverse. *Prothorax* with small distant punctures, becoming smaller but closer together near apex; with a feeble impunctate median line. *Elytra* closely

applied to prothorax, shoulders oblique; with rows of large distant punctures; suture nowhere carinated; second and third (and to a less extent the fourth and fifth) interstices flattened on their basal third; elsewhere, and all the others, more or less acutely carinated. *Metasternum* concave in middle, strongly raised and densely punctate on each side of middle, then with rather large sparse punctures; each side piece with a row of very small punctures. *Abdomen* with punctures varying from rather large to very small; third and fourth segments each with a row of feeble punctures across middle, but with a few more at sides; basal segment concave in middle in male, convex in female. Front *femora* feebly, middle moderately, hind pair rather strongly dentate. Length 4-5 mill.

*Hab.*: Queensland (TAYLOR BROS) Cairns (H. H. D. GRIFFITH and E. ALLEN).

In the table previously given by me this species should be placed next to *porosus*, from which it differs in being wider, the elytral interstices with less conspicuous punctures, and less flattened at the base, the prothorax with smaller and less rounded punctures, much smaller femoral teeth, mesosternum more depressed, rostrum longer, &c. The clothing of the metasternum is faintly suggestive of *pectoralis*, but the two species have little else in common. The part of the rostrum in front of the antennæ is usually paler than the part behind them.

394. *Melanterius strabonus* LEA.

There are specimens in the Belgian Museum from Port Denison and Rockhampton, which I cannot structurally distinguish from the type of this species (from N. W. Australia), but they differ in being slightly smaller and somewhat diluted with red.

395. *Melanterius corrosus* BOISDY. [*Cryptorhynchus*].

The type of this species has been sent to me for examination. It is a *Melanterius*, and very close in general appearance to *adipatus*. From that species it differs in being somewhat larger, in having the prothorax distinctly longer and with more numerous and rather smaller punctures; the punctures on the head are more noticeable than in *adipatus*, but the elytral sculpture is almost identical. The abdomen of the type is missing, but there is a second specimen in the museum from Sydney, and I have three others from Gisborne; and these have rather coarse punctures on the apical half of the apical segment, the two basal segments have large, clearly defined punctures.

From *porosus* it differs in being somewhat smaller, the elytra less



parallel sided and with different punctures, and the prothorax and abdomen with larger punctures.

396. *M. bidentatus* LEA.  
 397. *M. costipennis* LEA. — *Hab.*: Tasmania.  
 398. *M. cinnamomeus* PASC.  
 399. *M. cordipennis* LEA.  
 400. *M. maculatus* LEA.  
 401. *M. porcatus* ERICHS.  
 402. *M. pectoralis* LEA.  
 403. *M. parvidens* LEA.  
 404. *M. semiporcatus* ERICHS.  
 405. *M. unidentatus* LEA.  
 406. *M. vinosus* PASC. — *Hab.*: Paroo River.  
 407. *M. ventralis* LEA.  
 408. *M. vulgivagus* LEA.  
 409. *Melanteriosoma costatum* LEA.  
 410. *Lybaeba acuticosta* LEA.  
 411. *L. concinna* LEA.  
 412. *L. majorina* LEA.  
 413. *L. mollis* LEA.  
 414. *L. aestuans* PASC.  
 415. *L. picta* LEA.  
 416. *L. porphyrea* PASC.  
 417. *Psepholax egerius* PASC.  
 418. *P. leoninus* LEA. — *Hab.*: Wide Bay.  
 419. *Therebiosoma rhinarioides* LEA. — *Hab.* Sydney.  
 420. *Sympiezoscclus Spencei* WATERH.  
 421. *Bepharus ellipticus* PASC.

#### STENOPOROPTERUS n. g.

*Head* moderately large, almost concealed from above, forehead strongly quadrisinuate. *Eyes* ovate, moderately large, widely separated, moderately faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and rather thin, strongly curved. *Scape* much shorter than funicle, inserted closer to base than apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle, elongate; club ovate, much wider than funicle. *Prothorax* longer than wide, base almost truncate, constriction deep but not continuous; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, sides subparallel. *Pectoral canal* deep and narrow, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Meso-sternal receptacle* raised in front, sides incurved to base, emargination semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* not very short, but much

shorter than the following segment; episterna rather narrow but traceable throughout. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures deep and straight; 1st segment as long as the three following combined, intercoxal process narrow, third and fourth combined slightly longer than fifth considerably longer than second. Legs moderately long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora grooved (the front pair very indistinctly so), edentate, hind pair passing elytra; tibiæ feebly compressed, almost straight, in addition to the terminal hook each with a small subapical tooth; tarsi thin, first and fourth joints equal in length, third not very wide and bilobed to near base; claws long. Elongate, subcylindrical, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

Close to *Methydrisis* but the femora are edentate and the shape of the mesosternal receptacle is very different. The species described below in appearance resembles many of the *Poropteri*.

#### 422. STENOPROPTERUS CANALICULATUS n. sp.

♂ Black, opaque; antennæ (club almost black) and tarsi dull red. Rather sparsely and irregularly clothed with brownish and sooty scales, in places condensed into feeble fascicles; denser on legs than elsewhere.

*Head* convex, basal portion finely punctate and almost perfectly naked but not shining; forehead strongly quadrisinuate, the two median excavations deep and rather narrow, extending more than half way from ocular fovea to base, and divided by a feeble carina; lateral excavations rather deep and margining the eyes; ocular fovea irregular. Rostrum the length of prothorax; irregularly and somewhat coarsely punctate, punctures leaving three feeble elevations, that are traceable from base almost to apex; nowhere shining. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and less than half the length of funicle and club combined; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second, none of the others transverse. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides moderately rounded, apex rather suddenly narrowed; median line deeply impressed, continuous throughout, but widened anteriorly; four moderate sized tubercles across middle, each of the two median ones connected with the apex by a ridge that bounds the median impression, a feeble elevation on each side of middle posteriorly; with large irregular punctures becoming much smaller along middle and on frontal ridges. *Scutellum* in the centre of a depression. *Elytra* not much (but suddenly) wider than prothorax, and not thrice as long, sides subparallel to near apex; with a number of rather feeble tubercular elevations, the most distinct and longest of which is on third interstice near base, some moderately distinct ones about

summit of posterior declivity; with series of rather large, round, distant punctures, that become smaller and more distant on the sides, and very small posteriorly. Basal segment of *abdomen* with large punctures, largest behind coxæ; apical segment with dense and rather large punctures. Length 6-9 1/2 mill.

*Hab.*: N. S. Wales: Clarence River (Belgian Museum); Tweed and Richmond River (Macleay Museum, R. HELMS and A. M. LEA); Burrawang (T. G. SLOANE); Queensland: Brisbane (Belgian Museum).

Specimens may be obtained in abundance in the «big scrub» of the Tweed and Richmond Rivers. The two median excavations of the head are usually deep and very distinct. The sculpture has been described from abraded specimens.

♀. Differs in having only the basal third of the rostrum coarsely punctate, the apical two-thirds highly polished, finely punctate and without ridges. The antennæ also are inserted nearer the base.

#### CYCLOPOROPTERUS n. g.

*Head* small and partly concealed. *Eyes* ovate, widely separated, rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long and thin, moderately curved. *Antennæ* slender; scape inserted much closer to apex than base of rostrum, longer than funicle and almost as long as funicle and club combined; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate, sub-continuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, base sides and apex rounded, constriction scarcely traceable, apex somewhat produced; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* briefly subovate, outline continuous with that of prothorax. *Pectoral canal* not very deep, its termination not defined. *Mesosternal receptacle* depressed, strongly transverse, excavated except at sides; open. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna not traceable except for a small anterior triangle. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures (except that between first and second in middle, which, however, is very distinct) deep and distinct; first segment as long as the two following combined, intercoxal process very wide; combined length of third and fourth slightly more than that of second or fifth. *Legs* long and moderately thin; front coxæ slightly encroaching on canal, middle widely, the hind very widely separated and at sides touching elytra; femora feebly grooved and edentate, hind pair passing elytra; tibiæ scarcely compressed, moderately curved; tarsi shorter than tibiæ, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth rather long and thin; claws thin. Subglobose, convex, apterous.

A remarkable genus, the position of which is doubtful. The

contraction of the pectoral canal, the shape of the mesosternal receptacle, with the rostrum and antennæ are suggestive of affinity with *Melanterius* but these are decidedly negatived by the almost entire absence of the metasternal episterna; the general shape with many of the features are not unlike *Hybomorphus*, but the tibiae are different and the sides are regularly rounded. On the whole I believe it to be allied to *Salcus*, although the pectoral canal and mesosternal receptacle are strongly at variance with the same features in that genus. The apex of the rostrum rests just beyond the mesosternum, the receptacle being excavated so as to allow it to pass, but the canal is not distinctly terminated.

423. CYCLOPOROPTERUS MYSTICUS n. sp.

Blackish-brown, elytra and tarsi paler, antennæ still paler. Elytra feebly clothed with small depressed clusters of yellowish setæ, similar setæ on the legs; elsewhere nude or almost so.

*Head* with moderately dense but shallow punctures. Rostrum as long as prothorax; punctures behind antennæ in feeble grooves, between and in front of antennæ rather sparsely punctate. Funicle with the first joint slightly longer than second, third moderately long, sixth and seventh transverse. *Prothorax* largely but not suddenly narrowed in front, much wider than long; punctures not very large but dense and regular; with a very feeble median carina. *Elytra* scarcely longer than wide, at base very little wider than prothorax, widest before middle, base widely and regularly emarginate; striate-punctate, punctures not very large; interstices regular near base, about the middle becoming tuberculate and irregular, themselves densely punctate. Flanks of *metasternum* with large shallow punctures. *Abdomen* with irregular rows of very large, regular, circular punctures or foveæ on the two basal segments, third and fourth each with a row of small and feeble punctures, apical segment densely punctate. *Legs* densely punctate; tibiae dentate beneath. Length 4 1/2 mill.

*Hab.*: W. Australia: Swan River (Belgian Museum and A. M. LEA).

Each elytron has three distinct and several less distinct tubercular elevations, the first is on the third interstice at its middle, the second is on the fifth before it, and the third is on the seventh at the basal third, the three forming an oblique series behind which the interstices become very irregular; the fourth and sixth inter-

stices appear to terminate between the tubercles; a space at about the apical third of each elytron contains about three small tubercles, and on it the rows of punctures and the interstices are scarcely traceable; only the sutural and lateral (but not extreme lateral) interstices are traceable throughout.

#### EURYPOROPTERUS n. g.

*Head* almost invisible from above; forehead very feebly sinuous. *Eyes* ovate, widely separated, moderately faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and not very thin, curved. *Scapæ* inserted closer to apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, sides rounded, apex slightly produced, constriction feeble, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* traceable with great difficulty. *Elytra* subovate, base trisinate, shoulders slightly produced. *Pectoral canal* deep and moderately wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* transverse, feebly and continuously raised, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* very short; episterna very narrow but traceable throughout. *Abdomen* large; two basal segments large, their suture distinct at sides, curved and indistinct across middle; first about once and one fourth the length of second, intercoxal process wide; third and fourth narrow, depressed, their combined length less than that of fifth, and much less than that of second (1). *Legs* moderately long; hind coxæ just touching elytra; femora moderately stout, feebly grooved, dentate or not, posterior not extending to or slightly passing apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed and almost straight, tarsi rather short and stout; fourth joint elongate. Ovate, depressed, squamose, tuberculate or not, apterous.

Allied to *Paleticus*, but the femora grooved and the tarsi shorter. From *Platyporopterus* (to which it is perhaps closer) it may be distinguished by the trisinate base of elytra. In addition to the species described below two others are known to me.

#### 424. EURYPOROPTERUS FUNEREUS n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi of a dingy reddish-brown. Densely clothed all over with short, stout, sooty scales, except for a few on the under parts of the legs.

(1) In an undescribed form the second segment is small.

*Head* moderately convex, base semicircularly depressed; extreme base punctate and irregularly corrugate, punctures elsewhere concealed. Rostrum of the length of prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; with series of almost regular but more or less concealed punctures behind antennæ, apical portion with dense clearly defined punctures. Funicle with the second joint thinner and slightly longer than first, third-sixth subglobular, seventh transverse. *Prothorac* strongly transverse, sides rounded and decreasing from near base to apex, base bisinuate; densely punctate, punctures irregular in size, but never very large, smallest near apex; with a scar-like depressed impunctate space on each side at one-third from base; with a feeble median carina. *Elytra* with rounded sides, their outlines continuous with those of prothorax, shoulders decidedly produced, sides rather feebly arcuate towards apex; seriate-punctate, punctures very large, round, deep and rather close together, becoming smaller (but still rather large) posteriorly. Basal segment of *abdomen* depressed in middle, a narrow deep sulcus on each side of the intercoxal process. *Femora* stout, edentate, four posterior distinctly grooved. Length : 5 1/2-9 mm.

*Hab.* : Australia (J. FAUST); N. S. Wales : Mount Kosciusko (R. HELMS and W. E. RAYMOND).

Mr. HELM's specimens are marked as having been taken at 5000 feet; those from M. Raymond were probably from the summit.

An ovate, depressed species, the outlines of which are nowhere angular. The clothing is remarkably uniform, both as regards density and colour, the only scales that are not sooty are a few on the under surface of the tibiæ, and a few marking the position of the absent femoral teeth; along the middle of the prothorax a feeble scaleless line can sometimes be traced. Whilst the suture between the two basal abdominal segments is moderately distinct before the scales have been removed, after these have been abraded it is traceable with very great difficulty. The sculpture of the prothorax and elytra has been described from abraded specimens; when clothed the punctures and impressions of the prothorax are entirely concealed, whilst the punctures of the elytra are seldom traceable.

#### 425. EURYPOROPTERUS ANGULARIS n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi dingy red. Densely clothed all over with short stout sooty scales; on the prothorax forming four lines, all of which are conjoined at the apex, and the lateral ones continued on to elytra; on the elytra the scales are rather numerous, and are condensed into four fascicles (at summit of posterior declivity),

the two median ones of which are distinct; under surface and legs with dingy brown scales, sparsely distributed amongst the sooty ones.

*Head*, rostrum and antennæ as in the preceding species, except that the antennæ are rather thinner and that the second joint of the funicle is a little more noticeably longer than the first. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, sides rounded, towards apex feebly arcuate; with a moderately distinct median carina; punctures entirely concealed. *Elytra* considerably wider than and the outlines not continuous with those of prothorax, shoulders moderately produced, sides first oblique, thence for half their length parallel, thence strongly arcuate to apex; seriate-punctate, punctures large but almost entirely concealed. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a distinct depression in middle, each side of intercoxal process sulcate. *Femora* moderately stout, edentate, indistinctly grooved. Length 7 1/2 mill.

*Hab.*: Australia (J. FAUST), Melbourne, Adelaide (Belgian Museum), N. S. Wales (Macleay Museum).

In many respects this species is very close to the preceding, but the outline (which is reminiscent of *Platyporopterus*) is decidedly angular, the elytra are proportionately longer and wider, and are supplied with an epipleural fold. The scales are denser (on the abdomen they are very dense) and have a decided tendency to form into fascicles on the elytra, whilst on the prothorax they form lines; the scales on the under surface and legs are not uniformly sooty.

#### 426. TENTEGIA ANOPLA n sp.

Black, legs and antennæ dull piceous red. Each puncture with a stout yellowish seta; elytra with indistinct and irregularly distributed spots of obscure whitish setæ.

*Head* with large round, shallow regular punctures; ocular foveæ not traceable. Rostrum with four almost regular rows of large punctures behind antennæ, and leaving three indistinct median costæ. *Prothorax* with dense, large, round, shallow punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, at base the width of prothorax; behind shoulders subtuberculately produced; with series of large subquadrate punctures or foveæ, becoming larger at sides; interstices (except the two lateral) with regular series of somewhat flattened granules, one at each corner of a puncture. Two basal segments of *abdomen* foveate, the foveæ of the second forming a single row across middle, but irregular at sides. *Femora* edentate, less densely punctured

than usual; posterior tibiæ almost straight, outer subapical tooth in all distinct and acute but small. Length 5 mill.

*Hab.* : N. S. Wales : Paroo River (Belgian Museum), Darling River (Macleay Museum).

A small species somewhat resembling *Spenceri*, but the outline, both of prothorax and elytra, more rounded, the femora edentate; and the second abdominal segment with but one row of foveæ in middle.

#### 427. ANCHITHYRUS (I) MUTICUS n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ dull red. Rather sparsely clothed (denser on head and legs than elsewhere) with greyish brown scales; a stout setose scale on each elytral granule.

*Head* densely but indistinctly punctured; with a number of dull granules between eyes. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, scarcely more than twice as wide as long, widest at apex, sides very feebly incurved to middle; coarsely and confusedly punctured, especially along middle. Scape the length of three basal joints of funicle; of these the two basal joints are subequal in length, the seventh is very feebly transverse. *Prothorax* indistinctly punctured, but with numerous rather small (very small anteriorly) rounded, glossy granules. *Elytra* subcordate, about once and one half the length of prothorax, and at base slightly wider, sides rather strongly rounded; striate-punctate, punctures rather large and round; interstices each with a regular series of large (small towards suture) rounded glossy granules, one at each corner of a puncture. *Abdomen* with very large round punctures on the two basal segments; the apical segment with moderately large punctures; suture between first and second traceable throughout, but not straight, deep or wide; intercoxal process wide; third and fourth combined shorter than second or fifth. *Legs* with dense punctures; hind femora passing elytra for about one third their length. Length 7 mill.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner and more flattened, the punctures considerably smaller (but still large), more regular and nowhere confluent, although often close together; from some directions they appear to form feeble rows.

*Hab.* : N. S. Wales : Clarence River (Belgian Museum); Queensland: Cooktown (J. FAUST).

(1) The genus *Anchithyrus* (Pasc., Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 257) has not hitherto been recorded as Australian; but, in addition to the present species, two others are known to me from Queensland.



The granules vary in size, but the variation is nowhere abrupt or irregular, the smallest ones are at apex of prothorax, some moderately small ones are along the elytral suture; each bears a seta, but from many directions these are indistinct. The rostral punctures are particularly coarse and confused in the male. The species was originally sent to me by the late Herr J. FAUST under the M. S. name which I have adopted. One of the Museum specimens was labelled Tasmania, almost certainly in error.

#### 428. PLATYPOROPTERUS SALEBROSUS n. sp.

Moderately densely clothed with small reddish scales, and with stouter scales scattered about and forming two transverse slightly curved fasciæ on elytra: one at summit of posterior declivity, the other (and less distinct one) between it and apex; a few whitish scales scattered about.

*Head* with a feeble median ridge; ocular fovea large and sub-oblong. Rostrum moderately long, curved; moderately strongly punctate towards base, shining and finely punctate elsewhere; each side, immediately above scrobe, with a groove continuous from eye to antenna. Scape thin, inserted one third from apex, the length of six following joints; of these the two first are long and equal in length. *Prothorax* transverse, flattened, widest about middle, sides slightly oblique to base, concavely rounded to apex, base strongly bisinuate; a few shallow punctures scattered about, except towards base; disc on each side towards base with a shallow depression. *Elytra* at base no wider than prothorax, immediately behind base with a rounded lateral extension, thence slightly increasing in width to apical third, and then rather strongly arcuate to apex, apex rounded, each side of suture from near base to near middle with from four to six glossy granules; with large punctures at base, becoming indistinct elsewhere, except for three distinct rows on the (strongly inwardly oblique) flanks; third interstice raised at base; beyond middle with a slightly curved series of small tubercles supporting a fascia; in places feebly striate. Length: 10 mill.

*Hab.*: N. S. Wales: Clarence River (Belgian Museum); Richmond River (A. M. LEA).

A peculiarly angular rough looking species.

#### 429. *Poropterus zopherus* LEA.

There are numerous specimens before me which with some doubt I refer to this species. They all differ from the types in being smaller

(7,5 to 10,5 mill.), and most of them are much more densely clothed, the scales mostly being black and forming numerous feeble fascicles on the elytra. The posterior declivity varies in these specimens, and on some of them is hardly more abrupt than in *abstersus*.

The species is a common one in Tasmania, and there is a specimen in the Belgian Museum from the Victorian Mountains, and in the Berlin Museum from Australia.

430. *P. antiquus* Boh.
431. *P. abstersus* Boh.
432. *P. bisignatus* PASC.
433. *P. cavirostris* LEA.
434. *P. communis* LEA.
435. *P. ellipticus* PASC.
436. *P. exiltiosus* PASC.
437. *P. flecuosus* PASC.
438. *P. foveipennis* PASC.
439. *P. Jekeli* WATH.
440. *P. morbillosus* PASC.
441. *P. oniscus* PASC.
442. *P. Parryi* WATERH.
443. *P. rubus* PASC.
444. *P. satyrus* PASC.
445. *P. succisus* ERICHS.
446. *P. tetricus* PASC.
447. *P. variabilis* LEA.
448. *P. Westwoodi* WATERH.
449. *Microporopterus tumulosus* PASC.
450. *Decilaus cribricollis* PASC.
451. *D. cuniculosus* LEA. — *Hab.* : Melbourne.
452. *D. distans* PASC.
453. *D. memnonius* PASC.
454. *D. perditus* PASC.
455. *D. squamosus* PASC.
456. *Elwagna squamibunda* PASC.
457. *Hexymus australis* BOISDG.
458. *H. intactus* LEA.
459. *H. tuberosus* PASC.
460. *Imaliodes subfasciatus* PASC.
461. *Paleticus frontalis* PASC.
462. *P. pedestris* PASC.
463. *P. subereus* PASC.
464. *Tragopus plagiatus* PASC.

465. *Myrtesis caligata* PASC.

466. *Roptoperus tasmaniensis* LEA. -- *Hab.* : Tasmania.

467. *Niconotus tarphioides* PASC.

468. MITRASTETHUS AUSTRALLE n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous, shining. Clothed with rounded greyish-white scales closely applied to derm; dense on head, rostrum (except at apex in ♂ and apical two-thirds in ♀) and legs; uniform and moderately dense on prothorax, elytra and the sides beneath; and absent on middle of metasternum and abdomen. Elytral interstices with a few semierect scales; the legs with numerous setose scales.

Derm of *head* and base of rostrum entirely concealed. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, very feebly diminishing from base to apex, very minutely punctured. Scape stout, inserted just before middle of rostrum in ♂, at basal third in ♀, terminated before apex; first joint of funicle once and one-third the length of second. *Prothorax* feebly convex, sparsely and finely punctate. *Elytra* punctate-striate, striæ feeble but on account of clothing apparently very distinct; punctures not very large, longer than wide; interstices scarcely convex, much wider than punctures, punctured as prothorax. *Metasternum* impunctate on disc, but near base with a series of strong punctures. Intercostal process of *abdomen* with a semicircular row of strong punctures, interrupted in middle: sutures of third and fourth punctate. Length 6 mill.

*Hab.* : Australia (J. FAUST); Queensland : Wide Bay (Belgian Museum); N. S. Wales : Tweed River (A. M. LEA).

Differs from the New Zealand *baridioides* in being smaller, less densely squamose, prothorax with entirely uniform scales; scales covering less of the under-surface, which is also less punctate, punctures of elytral striæ larger and more distinct; posterior femora stouter, rostrum wider at base, scape stouter and shorter and club shorter. HERR REDTENBACHER's description and figure of *baridioides* would almost exactly apply to *Australie*, but on comparing the two species together they are seen to be very distinct. The genus is now first recorded as Australian.

MENIOMORPHA n. g.

*Head* rather small; ocular fovea feeble. *Eyes* large, coarsely faceted; separation considerably less than width of rostrum at base. *Rostrum* thin (except at basal fourth), feebly curved. *Scape* rather

thin, shorter than funicle, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle not very long; club elongate-elliptic, subaduate to funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, apex scarcely produced, not tubular and not overhanging head, base moderately strongly bisinuate; ocular lobes widely rounded and almost level with apex. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* closely applied to and outline almost continuous with that of prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and rather narrow, terminated between four front coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised in front, emargination strongly transverse; cavernous *metasternum* slightly shorter than basal segment of abdomen; episterna distinct. Basal segment of *abdomen* large, the length of second and third combined; intercoxal process rounded and rather narrow; third and fourth combined the length of second and distinctly longer than fifth. *Legs* thin but not very long; femora edentate, distinctly grooved, posterior terminated before apical segment of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, slightly curved; tarsi moderately narrow, third joint wide, deeply bilobed, claw joint very thin. Elliptic, convex, punctate, squamose, winged.

Although evidently belonging to the *Chartectetorus* group, this genus is not very close to any of them; the outlines however, are much as in *Menios*.

#### 469. MENIOMORPHA INCONSTANS n. sp.

Piceous or piceous-red, rostrum piceous red or dull red, antennæ and tarsi dull red; apical two-thirds of rostrum shining. Upper surface densely clothed with pitchy-black scales, variegated with patches of white; under surface and legs with dingy white scales, variegated with sooty ones along middle of abdomen.

*Rostrum* almost twice as wide at base as at apex, suddenly decreasing in width half way to antennæ (almost as suddenly between eyes); apical portion very feebly punctate. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse; densely punctate, punctures round, shallow; not confluent, each containing a scale which does not rise above general level; with a median carina, which is moderately distinct at extreme base, but seldom traceable elsewhere. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, elongate-subcordate, shoulders rounded; punctate-striate, punctures round, each containing a scale; interstices regular, gently convex, wider than punctures; with small shining depressed granules, distinct towards base, but absent at apex. *Under surface* with punctures much as on prothorax; each of the metasternal episterna with a single row; hind angles of basal segment of abdomen serrate. Length 4.5-7 mill.

*Hab.* : Queensland : Cape York (Belgian Museum), Endeavour

River (Macleay Museum); N. Territory : Palmerston (Rev. T. BLACKBURN'S 2445 and 4687).

The posterior angles of the basal segment of abdomen appear as if the punctures there had been drawn out into short deep sulci; close to them the punctures are larger and sparser than in the middle. The patches of white (or whitish) scales on the prothorax and elytra are very variable in size and extent; on the prothorax towards apex they appear as feeble lines, two, four or five in number, sometimes like chains of spots, on the elytra there are usually white scales on the suture behind the scutellum, a spot on each side at basal third, a transverse chain of spots just below summit of posterior declivity and another chain near apex; on the head the scales are sooty, but between eyes and on base of rostrum they are white; on several specimens, however, the whole of the scales in the head and most of those on the rostrum are sooty. On a small specimen from Port Darwin (in the Macleay Museum) the whole of the apex and sides (except for a few spots) of prothorax are clothed with white scales. On a specimen from Endeavour River the white scales are very distinct between eyes and on rostrum; almost entirely absent on prothorax, very distinct behind scutellum, from which a very distinct fascia opens out at head third, there is also a very distinct fascia just below summit of posterior declivity and another close to apex. These three fasciæ are very well defined, and it is evidently remains of them that are visible on the other specimens.

470. *Euthyrhinus spinipennis* WATERH. (*Chatectorus spinipennis* WATERH., *E. navicularis* PASC.).

Specimens of this species are in the Museum without exact locality; but it appears to be confined to Western Australia. M. DUBOULAY informed M. PASCOE that he found specimens on Eucalypti. When in Western Australia I never took it at large, but reared numerous specimens from the wood of a species of *Banksia*.

PASCOE (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1870, p. 476) says « *Chatectorus spinipennis* is unknown to me » (the type has disappeared from M. WATERHOUSE'S collection). Personally I have no doubt, whatever, but that PASCOE'S description of *navicularis*, and WATERHOUSE'S of *spinipennis*, were drawn up from specimens of the same species. Both entomologists leave no doubt as to the species they described.

471. *E. meditabundus* FAB.

472. *Chatectorus clitellæ* PASC.

473. *C. latus* PASC.  
 474. *Chimades lanosus* PASC.  
 475. *Ephrycus obliquus* PASC.  
 476. *Metacymia murmorea* PASC.  
 477. *Phileoglymma alternans* PASC.  
 478. *Wiburdia scrobiculata* LEA. — *Hab.* : Sydney.  
 479. *Tituacia ostracion* PASC.  
 480. *Imalithus patella* PASC.

481. ACHOPERA XANTHORRHOE n. sp.

Piceous or reddish-piceous; antennæ and claw joints dull red. Clothed with moderately large brown scales, leaving a feeble gloss; the scales, although rather large, are indistinct and scarcely obscure the punctures; on the elytra there are two rows to each interstice. Golden scales form two lines on flanks of prothorax (sometimes feebly produced across disc), and a spot in middle of base; elytra with four rather large patches, one on each side just behind shoulders, and one about one fourth from apex; a few other golden scales irregularly scattered. Sides and apex of prothorax and apex of elytra with sparse fine setæ. Under surface with muddy scales of rather large size, but indistinct; and with fine golden setæ. Head obscurely clothed, apical half of rostrum nude.

*Head* with punctures and ocular fovea just traceable. Rostrum finely punctured on naked portion; in male slightly incurved to middle, in female parallel-sided. Scape longer than two basal joints of funicle. *Prothorax* in male slightly longer than wide, in female more noticeably so; disc flattened, a feeble groove in middle of base, sides rounded; apex not suddenly narrowed by constriction, which is not continued across summit; with dense and strong distinct punctures. *Elytra* wider in male than female, feebly decreasing in width from base to near apex; rather feebly striate; each with about ten regular rows of large, round, distant or moderately distant punctures; interstices scarcely raised, about the width of punctures. *Metasternum* with a row of large punctures at base, and a few less noticeable at apex. Basal segment of *abdomen* with about six large punctures on intercoxal process, and some smaller ones at apex; second segment with traces of some large punctures. Length 3 1/2 mill.

*Hab.* : W. Australia (Belgian Museum); Swan River, Darling Ranges, Donnybrook, Busselton (A. M. LEA).

The male is smaller and broader than the female; the two basal segments of abdomen are flattened and alike in both sexes (I have

taken a pair *in cop.*). The golden scales give this species a handsome appearance, but in old and worn specimens they are very indistinct and occasionally are entirely absent. The species is the narrowest of the genus. I have taken numerous specimens, but only in the rotting cores of a species of *Xanthorrhæa*.

482. *A. lachrymosa* Pasc.

483. *A. maculata* Pasc.

484. *A. uniformis* Pasc.

#### 485. TYCHIREUS CORYSSOMERUS n. sp.

Subelliptic, subcylindrical. Reddish-brown; antennæ (club excepted) paler. Densely clothed with soft scales varying in colour from a creamy white to dark velvety brown. Under surface, legs (except for a dark spot on each of the femora and tibiæ) flanks of prothorax, posterior declivity (except for an apical spot on each side) and base of rostrum with creamy scales; prothorax with a narrow dark patch across middle and a larger one at base, the two patches sometimes connected; each elytron in addition to the apical spot with two dark and rather small velvety spots slightly before the middle: the first on the sixth-eighth interstices, the second much narrower and transversely placed below it, commencing on the ninth and continued to side. Prothorax with six very distinct fascicles: each elytron with five fascicles of which three are on the third and two on the fifth interstices and so placed that two are close together near the base, and three near summit of posterior declivity.

*Head* convex: eyes larger than usual. Rostrum decidedly wider at base than apex, the sides but feebly incurved; basal two-fifths in ♂ (fourth only in ♀) rather coarsely punctate. Scape shorter than funicle, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex suddenly narrowed; densely punctate, punctures concealed, subtuberculate beneath fascicles; with a moderately distinct median carina. *Elytra* about once and one third wider than prothorax: shoulders square, apex conjointly rounded; subtuberculate beneath fascicles; striate-punctate, punctures almost concealed; alternate interstices feebly raised. *Under surface* densely punctate. Mesosternal receptacle raised, as long as wide (from some directions appearing to be transverse). *Femora* stouter than usual; each with a large triangular tooth. Length: 5,5-7,5 mm.

*Hab.*: Queensland: Cairns; N. S. Wales: Illawarra (Macleay Museum); Clarence River (Belgian Museum).

In some specimens the posterior declivity of the elytra is clouded

with brown near its summit. The pale scales are continued along the flanks of the elytra, and in consequence the dark spots are very conspicuous. On a small specimen the fascicles at summit of posterior declivity are less pronounced, but there is a distinct fascicle on the preapical callus. The femoral teeth are much larger, and the abdominal punctures much smaller than usual.

486. TYCHREUS DILATICOLLIS n. sp.

Elliptic, moderately elongate. Dark brown or black; rostrum, antennæ, tarsi and abdomen reddish. Densely clothed with large, soft, pale brown scales; prothorax with a more or less distinct subquadrate basal patch of darker scales; elytra at base and elsewhere with a few dark spots. Undersurface with pale scales; femora and tibiæ with dark rings. Prothorax with six loose but very distinct fascicles: two at apex, which very distinctly project in front, and four across middle, the outer ones of which are very prominent: each elytron with about six fascicles, of which the three most distinct are on the second interstice.

*Rostrum* moderately long; coarsely punctate on basal third in ♂, at extreme base only in ♀. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle, stouter than usual. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apical third narrow and subtubular, middle dilated more than usual; subtubercular beneath median fascicles: densely punctate, punctures strong but almost concealed. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders and apex rounded: subtuberculate beneath fascicles; striate-punctate, punctures round and rather large but more or less concealed. *Under surface* densely and moderately strongly punctate; the punctures somewhat exposed. Mesosternal receptacle as long as wide. Each of the *femora* with a large and acute tooth. Length: 3 1/4 mm.

*Hab.*: N. S. Wales: Sydney (Belgian Museum), Illawarra (Macleay Museum).

The tarsi are rather narrower than is usual in the genus.

487. *T. camelus* Pasc.

488. *T. sellatus* Pasc.

PSEUDAPRIES n. g.

*Head* feebly convex, almost concealed by prothorax; ocular fovea feeble, entirely concealed. *Eyes* small, coarsely faceted, distant. *Rostrum* rather short or moderately long, rather thin or



moderately stout, curved at base. *Antennæ* short, stout; scape very short and stout, scarcely half the length of funicle, inserted in middle of rostrum or nearer the base than apex, apparently terminating before eye; two basal joints of funicle moderately elongate, the second sometimes short; club short, ovate, free. *Prothorax* either transverse or slightly longer than wide, depressed, apex produced and more than half the width of base, base strongly bisinuate; constriction deep, produced on to disc and continued near sides almost to base, middle more or less excavated along the median line. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* considerably or not much wider than, and on a level with prothorax, elongate-subcordate, base strongly trisinate, shoulders produced, posterior declivity rounded and not at all abrupt. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four front coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather large, rising in front, emargination strongly transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* large, longer than first abdominal segment, strongly transversely impressed on each side in front; episterna moderately large. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct; two basal segments large, the first scarcely longer than second, incurved to apex, intercoxal process rounded, marked with a semicircular row of foveæ or very large round punctures; third and fourth large, their combined length distinctly more than that of fifth and slightly more than that of second. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout or moderately stout, feebly or not all grooved, posterior strongly dentate or all edentate, posterior terminating near apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, arcuate at base, feebly bisinuate beneath; tarsi narrow, third but little wider than second, deeply bilobed, claw-joint elongate, feebly setose, claws diverging at an angle of about 45°. Depressed, sub-elliptic, punctate, squamose, winged.

The genus must be close to *Apries* but differs from M. PASCOE'S description of that genus (1) in having the claw joint glabrous except for a few indistinct setæ, elytra scarcely convex and the rostrum not transversely sulcate. It may be easily recognised amongst the Australian allies of *Chaetectorus* by the large size of metasternum. The scape is very short and if drawn out at right angles to the rostrum appears as if its apex would terminate considerably before the eye, but when lying in its scrobe it can be seen to touch the eye. The basal foveæ of the abdomen and the impressions of the metasternum are more or less concealed, but on removing the scales they are seen to be very large. The variations that occur in the femora are remarkable. In addition to the species described below four others are known to me.

(1) Journ. Linn. Soc. 1871, p. 196.

## 489. PSEUDAPRIES CORTICALIS n. sp.

Piceous-red, antennæ and claw joints dull red. Densely clothed with pale fawn-coloured scales, the punctures and other depressions with sooty scales; rostrum glabrous at extreme apex. Prothorax at sides and apex, and elytra on interstices (especially towards apex) with very stout suberect scales. Under surface and legs with moderately stout suberect scales, distributed amongst the others; femora and tibiæ feebly ringed with black scales.

*Head* flattened between eyes; ocular fovea small, longitudinal, entirely concealed. Rostrum short, very finely punctate, punctures (except at apex) concealed. Scape stout, inserted just before middle of rostrum, scarcely the length of two basal joints of funicle; first joint of funicle twice the length of second. *Prothoracæ* slightly transverse, apex rounded and more than half the width of base; constriction deep, continued on to disc and terminated on each side just before base; middle with a pear or dumb-bell shaped excavation, bounded by a more or less lyre-shaped ridge; scutellar lobe distinct. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of prothorax, widest just before middle; seriate-foveate, foveæ round and close together, appearing as very large punctures through the clothing; third fifth and seventh interstices raised and sinuous. Basal segment of *abdomen* with a semicircular row of ten very large punctures or foveæ, more or less concealed by clothing. Hind *femora* strongly dentate, the front pair feebly grooved. Length 3 1/2-4 1/2 mill.

*Hab.* : Queensland : Rockhampton (Belgian Museum), Endeavour River, Cairns (G. MASTERS), Cooktown (J. FAUST); N. S. Wales : Tweed and Richmond Rivers (A. M. LEA).

The clothing is so dense and uniform that, except the larger scales, it is impossible with a Coddington lens to pick out each individual scale. Specimens may be obtained in abundance under rotting bark.

490. *Cryptorhynchus lithodermus* BOISDV.

I have examined the type of this species; it is a *Poropterus* and the same as *varicosus* PASC.

491. *Cryptorhynchus fuliginosus* BOISDV.

I have examined the type of this species; it is an *Omyglus* and the species I supposed it to be (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1900, p. 538).

492. *Cryptorhynchus epphipiger* BOISDV.

I have examined the type of this species; it is a synonym of *Camptorrhinus dorsalis* BOISDV.

493. *Tyrtæosus religiosus* LEA.

Four specimens labelled Diemens (Tasmania) and Melbourne; but these localities probably wrong.

494. *Tyrtæosus pollux* LEA.

One specimen labelled Sydney, the other Port Denison. The latter, however is certainly wrong, as the specimen is from Tasmania and bears one of Mr. AUG. SIMSON'S blue labels (his 7563).

495. *T. æquus* LEA. — *Hab.* : Tasmania.496. *T. biseriatus* LEA. — *Hab.* : Sydney.497. *T. ichthyosomus* LEA. — *Hab.* : Rockhampton.498. *T. imitator* LEA. — *Hab.* : Wide Bay.499. *T. microthorax* PASC.500. *Pezichus binotatus* WATERH.501. *Glochinnorrhinus Doubledayi* WATERH.502. *Perissops mucidus* PASC.503. *P. ocellatus* Redt.504. *P. rubiginosus* LEA.505. *Mechistocerus compositus* LEA. — *Hab.* : Clarence River, Rockhampton.506. *M. dispar* LEA. — *Hab.* : Cape York.507. *M. Mastersi* PASC.508. *M. moerens* LEA. — *Hab.* : Melbourne.509. *Aonychus Hopei* BOH.

*A. Hopei* BOH. var. *bicruciatu*s LEA.

510. *Nechyrus incomptus* PASC.511. *Ampagia erinacea* PASC.512. *Agriocheta crinita* PASC.

## RHAMPHIDES

513. *Rhamphus acacie* LEA.

## CEUTORRHYNCHIDES

514. *Rhinoncus nigriventris* PASC.

## BARIDIIDES

515. *Baris angophoræ* LEA.

516. *B. leucospila* PASC.  
 517. *B. sororia* LEA.  
 518. *B. vagans* LEA.  
 519. *Myetides barbatus* PASC.

### CALANDRIDES

520. *Calandra oryzae* LINN.  
 521. *Diathetes morio* PASC.  
 522. *Sphenophorus interstitialis* BOH.  
 523. *Dryophthorus corticalis* PAYK.

A specimen of this species was sent as Australian. It has not hitherto been recorded as Australian but I have taken numerous specimens in Tasmania and have seen others from Queensland.

### COSSONIDÉS

524. *Aphanocorynes depressus* WOLL.  
 525. *A. procerus* OLLIFF.  
 526. *Cossonus lethargicus* OLLIFF.  
 527. *C. præustus* REDT.  
 528. *Isotrogus bilineatus* PASC.  
 529. *Stereoborus interstitialis* LEA.
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